P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,871—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7526	E. H. Gordon	10th Mar.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5527	W. Wheler	24th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Landon	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* CLYDE	4069	E. Street	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Purfitt	5th May,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April, 1900.
* AMPHITRITY	C. Cesanzo	3,220	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Niemberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900,

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,035	13th March, 1900.
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	5,044	10th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,090.	" 685,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGRABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,159	25th Mar. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th Mar. 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,300	Duchateau	15th March, 1900,
SYDNEY	4,322	Ambert	12th April, 1900,
YARRA	4,255	X.	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz to sail on or about the 4th April, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 15th March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 17th March.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 31st March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 15th March.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 8th March, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANYS.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	4,580	D. Costa	29th March.
" SINGAPORE	3,655	E. Pizzarello	26th April.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	600	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S.S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,660, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 24th March, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
SETOS.	1,746	Carstens.	16 March,

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 15th February, 1900.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide. Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 30th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st March 1900. Agents.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	12
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHŒNIX CHEROOTS AND INDIAN CIGARS.

(THE "PHŒNIX" BRAND)

MANUFACTURED expressly for TREACHER & Co., LD., from finest selected and thoroughly matured Dindigul Tobacco, acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Ordinary Rates. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot shape, without straw, Per box of 100	2 0	1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw, per box of 100	2 0	1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw, per box of 100	2 2	1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANAH, Cigar shape, per box of 100	2 4	2 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL, Torpedo shape, per box of 50	2 0	1 12
TREACHER'S SUMATRA, Barrels	2 0	1 12

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

These are prepared specially for TREACHER & COMPANY from the very finest selected Tobacco. In flavour and aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Ordinary Rates. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1, Per box of 100	3 10	3 4
" " No. 2, " "	3 6	3 0
" " No. 3, " "	3 2	2 12
" NOBLES, Per box of 100	3 6	3 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER,

83 AND 85 MEDOWS STREET.

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATE CREAM, NOUGAT AND ALMONDS, PLUM AND MADEIRA CAKES, SMALL PASTRY, ITALIAN ICED PASTRY, CHEESE, CAKES, PETITS FOURS AND MACAROONS.

The above are manufactured daily on the premises BY EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERS.

ICES.

CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS.

(FICUS CARICA.)

FOR HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

A SIMPLE, PLEASANT, and EFFECTIVE LAXATIVE, for CHILDREN, ADULTS, and INVALIDS.

Price 12 ANNAS.

PREPARED BY

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH, 1900.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5. This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

KEMP'S FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

"INVALID" BRAND,

5 YEARS OLD.

Bottled in Scotland.

Per Bottle Rs. 2-8; Per Doz., Rs. 28.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 65, Beadon Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

R. MULL'S WELL KNOWN KANGRA VALLEY TEAS

In Boxes of 10 lbs. and upwards, from Ans 8 to Re. 1 per lb.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
12, MARINE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE CLEARANCE SALE OF THE NEW "PREMIER" CYCLES

ADVERTISED DURING FEBRUARY IS NOW WITHDRAWN.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will revert to their CATALOGUE RATES which are as follows:—

GENTLEMEN'S MACHINES—	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular" Roadster	250	275
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	325	360
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor" Roadster	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Path Racer	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Model "O" Road Racer,	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	360	400

LADIES' MACHINES—	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Model "H"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Model "G"	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor"	335	370
The "Premier" Helical "Royal"	360	400
The "Premier" Helical Girl's Model "N"	185	205

The Credit Rates can be extended over a period of 12 months payable by Monthly Instalments.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/2 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE "	1 12 0	PEKOE "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND FANCY FETE
ON THE OVAL,
IN AID OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
FAMINE RELIEF FUND.
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 9TH MARCH,
from 4-30 to 11 o'clock.

Owing to the generosity of the Proprietors, the Committee are able to announce a GRAND PERFORMANCE by
HARMSTON'S CIRCUS,
IN THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
BOXING BOOTH,
where the Champions of the Naval Defence Squadron will meet all comers.
AUNT SALLY IN A BARREL.
PET STALL
FOR SALE OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS.
GRAND CAFE CHANTANT,
AMATEUR THEATRICALS.
Grand Naval and Military display under the direction of Col. GOVAN, Capt. GREET, R.N., and Major AITKEN.
Musical Ride by H. E. The Governor's Bodyguard.
GRAND MILITARY TATTOO.
CINEMATOGRAPH,
kindly lent by GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq.,
MUTOSCOPES,
kindly lent by the Bombay and Central India Mutoscope Co.
FLOWER AND SWEET STALL,
MUSICAL BICYCLE RIDE,
by Members of the B. V. R. CYCLING CLUB.
GRAND FANCY BAZAAR
under the management of Mrs. NUGENT.
FISH POND.
Rontgen Rays and other Marvellous Electrical effects by Dr. Collis Barry.
SKITTLE ALLEY.
MILITARY BANDS.
THE PIPERS OF THE ROYAL SCOTS,
by kind permission of Col. ROSS and OFFICERS.
WONDERFUL CONJURING TRICKS,
by Professor NATHOO MANCHACHAND.
SHOOTING GALLERY.
The MONSTER PHONOGRAPH,
kindly lent by SHERIAR ASPANDIAR, Esq.,
AUNT SALLY.
GRAND FANCY BAZAAR
under the management of LADY JENKINS and others.
HINDU LADIES' FANCY BAZAAR STALLS.
CINEMATOGRAPH AND CONCERT PHONOGRAPH,
by the kindness of S. B. THANAWALLA, Esq.,
The FETE will end with a
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
under the direction of GOVERDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq.
OYSTER AND AMERICAN DRINKS BAR.
CONCERTS EVERY EVENING.
MAGNIFICENT ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATION.
HINDU REFRESHMENT STALL
under the direction of GOVERDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq.
REFRESHMENTS
under the management of Messrs. MORENAS and Co.

DINNER will be served in the DINNER TENT each evening at 8 o'clock, at Rs. 3 per head (not Rs. 5 as formerly stated).

As the SPACE in the DINNER TENT is limited, those requiring tables should apply at once to MR. J. H. SYMINGTON, Atlas Insurance Company, Fort.

SEASON TICKETS, Rs. 5 each.
DAY TICKETS, Re. 1 upto 8 p.m.
Ans. 8 admitting after 8 p.m.

To be had from the Hon. Secretaries,
D. B. BINNING, High Court,
MARSHALL REID, Wallace & Co.,
or from the Hon. Treasurer, G. H. McCAUSLAND, Grindlay Groom and Co.,
Also from Messrs. ROSE and Co., Messrs. MORENAS and Co., and the Parel Institute.

Through the kindness of the BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., the grounds are connected with the Central Telephone Office.
Telephone No. 270.

NOTICE.

To prevent misunderstanding, the Committee desire to be known that the Music, Cafe Chantant, Naval and Military Display, Torchlight Tattoo and Musical Ride are all FREE of CHARGE every day.

For the performances so kindly given by Harmston's Circus, only RESERVED SEATS will be CHARGED for.

FAMINE.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS and COMPOUNDERS REQUIRED for Famine Relief Hospitals, on Rupees 40 and Rupees 15-20 per mensem, respectively. Applications should be made to the Undersigned.

O. H. CHANNER, M. B., D. P. H., Lt.-Col., Ag. Sanitary Commissioner.
Secretariat, Bombay, 8th March, 1900.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on the NIGHT of the FIREWORKS at the FANCY FETE, the Queen's Road will be CLOSED to CARRIAGE TRAFFIC between Church Gate Station and the Bandstand, from 9-30 P.M. No Carriages will be allowed to stand on the Queen's Road during the Firework display.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 8th March, 1900.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF DONDAICHE-AMALNER SECTION FOR TRAFFIC.

SUBJECT to Government sanction, the remaining section Dondaiche-Amalner, of the Tapti Valley Railway, having the following Stations, will be OPENED for all descriptions of Coaching and Goods Traffic and Public Telegraph Messages, on and after the 15th March, 1900.

Sindkheda and Nardana. { For all description of Coaching traffic. (These stations are already opened for Goods traffic.)

Betavad and Amalner. { For all description of Coaching and Goods traffic.

Further particulars as to rules, rates and classification of goods can be had on Application to any of the Station Masters on the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I Railway.
Bombay, 7th March, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882.
and
In the matter of the ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING CO., LD., (in Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given that on behalf of Messrs. J. N. PETIT and Co., an Application will be made to the Judge sitting in Chambers on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, for an order upon the Official Liquidator to pay to Messrs. J. N. Petit and Co., the amount of their claim against the abovenamed Company pro rate with the rest of the creditors.

A copy of the Affidavit in support of the Application will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the Undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated the 8th day of March, 1900.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Attorneys for Messrs. J. N. PETIT and Co.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLAGUE.—PREVENTIVE MEASURES.—Rules for the protection of Mahableshwar and Panchgani.

PLAGUE.—RULES.—Rules for the protection of Mahableshwar and Panchgani.

General Department (Plague).—No. 1535-P.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 7TH MARCH, 1900.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

THE following Rules under the EPIDEMIC DISEASES Act, 1897, are sanctioned for the better protection of MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI from PLAGUE:—

Rule 29 of the General Plague Rules is hereby applied to the Hill Stations of Mahableshwar and Panchgani. This rule runs as follows:—

Plague Authorities specially appointed by a Commissioner for this purpose are authorised to prevent the passage of suspicious persons from any town, village, or local area, or into any town village or local area to which this rule may be applied by the Commissioner, unless such persons have been detained in a place of observation for a period prescribed by the Commissioner, and unless, if arrangements for disinfection of their clothing, baggage, etc., have been made under the Commissioner's orders, such disinfection has been effected. Such Plague Authorities shall have the widest discretionary powers, subject to the general or special orders of the Commissioner, to decide what persons shall be considered 'suspicious,' for the purposes of this rule. So long as he remains in a place of observation under this rule, no person shall be allowed to communicate, except with the permission of the Plague Authority, with persons outside the limits of the place. He shall obey such orders as may be issued by the Plague Authority for the cleanliness or protection from infection of the persons, property or quarters of the persons detained.

2. The powers of a Commissioner under this rule are hereby conferred on the Superintendent of Mahableshwar.

3. Suspicious persons desiring to enter, or having entered Mahableshwar or Panchgani should be kept under observation in places appointed for the purpose for a period not exceeding in each case ten days from the date of arrival; and their clothes and baggage should be disinfected under the orders of the Plague Authorities. The Superintendent of Mahableshwar is empowered to prohibit the entry into Mahableshwar and Panchgani of persons having no visible means of subsistence or reasonable prospect of employment.

4. Persons entering Mahableshwar or Panchgani without being subject to detention in an observation camp for the requisite period may be required to appear for medical examination at such place or places as may be appointed, daily for a period not exceeding ten days from the date of arrival and their clothes and baggage may be disinfected if a Plague Authority thinks it necessary.

5. The following are exempted from the medical examination prescribed by rule 4—

(a) All persons occupying private bungalows as their owners or as tenants.

(b) All persons residing in hotels, recognised by the Superintendent of Mahableshwar for the purpose of this rule.

6. Every occupant of a bungalow and every resident in an hotel shall be bound to give immediate information to the Superintendents of Mahableshwar and Panchgani of any case of plague and any case of fever and any case presenting any suspicious symptoms which may occur in his family or amongst his servants; and every proprietor or manager of an hotel shall be bound to give such information at once concerning any such case occurring in his hotel. The Superintendent of Mahableshwar is empowered to prohibit any excess over a reasonable number in the number of residents in a dwelling and its compound, if any, when he has reason to suspect that the premises are being used to harbour persons who would ordinarily not be exempted from detention.

7. Visitors to Mahableshwar and Panchgani residing in plague-infected places must, if they take with them any servants or attendants, see that their servants and attendants, whether accompanying them or not, are provided with a certificate from the Chief Plague Authority or some officer empowered by him for this purpose, of the infected place showing whether any case of plague has occurred among the servants or attendants of such visitors or in the visitor's compound or among the relations of the servants living within the infected place, and the date of the case (if any).

8. For the purpose of the last rule the date entered should be the date of removal to hospital, or if the patient died before segregation the date of death.

9. When the certificate shows that a case of plague has occurred under the circumstances mentioned in Rule 7 within ten days of the date of visitor's departure from an infected place for Mahableshwar, or Panchgani the visitor's servants and attendants will be detained in the camp of observation at Mahableshwar or Panchgani for a period of ten days for observation and disinfection.

10. When the certificate shows that a case has occurred not more than a month but not less than ten days before the date of departure, the servants and attendants will be detained at the camp of observation only so long as may be necessary to disinfect them and their clothing bedding, &c. In other cases servants and attendants will be passed under Rule 4 regarding surveillance.

11. Servants and attendants unprovided with certificates will be treated under Rule 9.

12. In addition to the certificate prescribed in Rule 7 above, every servant and attendant referred to in that rule must be provided with a certificate furnished by a Medical Officer empowered in such behalf by the Chief Plague Authority of the infected place declaring that he or she was, within twenty-four hours of the time of intended departure from the infected place, free from fever or any symptom of plague.

13. The following shall be exempt from detention at an observation camp under Rule 1:—

(1) Visitors and their families who are going to live in bungalows or in hotels recognised by the superintendent.

(2) All Government officials above the rank of peons or menials travelling to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty provided:—

(a) that they produce one or more certificate from a Plague Authority to the effect that the places they have visited during the 10 days previous to their arrival in Mahableshwar or Panchgani are free from plague;

(b) that they shall be required to appear for the medical examination prescribed in Rule 4.

Explanation.—Personal peons of visitors will be treated as servants.

(3) Persons in good health coming with supplies to Mahableshwar and Panchgani from villages notified by the Superintendent for the purpose of this clause, provided:—

(a) that they are returning the same day;

(b) that the villages are free from infection of plague.

(4) Cart-drivers in good health, provided:—

(a) that they have Mahableshwar and Panchgani on the same day on which they arrive;

(b) that they have no passengers in their carts.

14. The following are the forms of certificates required by the above rules:—

CERTIFICATES UNDER RULES 7 AND 12.

Health Certificate for Servants proceeding to Mahableshwar or Panchgani.

I, I certify that the persons named in the margin are my servants and that they No..... have been living in compound Bungalow No..... Name of persons. for the past ten days.

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there has been during the last ten days no case of plague or suspected plague, amongst the relatives of these persons resident within the limits of the City or Cantonment of .....19 . Signature.....

II. The above mentioned persons have been medically examined by.....and are free from fever or any symptom of plague.
.....19 . Medical Officer.

III. There has been no case of plague in the compound of the above mentioned bungalow since .....19 . Plague Authority—

A. F. WOODBURN,
Secretary to Government.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.			Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.			Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.		Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.		Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
25	143 1 0		25	197 8 0		25	198 7 0	
30	156 6 0		30	209 3 0		30	222 10 0	
35	173 11 0		35	224 19 0		35	239 0 0	
40	195 9 0		40	243 15 0		40	264 15 0	

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE
OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
LAST 8 NIGHTS
OF THIS GREAT SHOW.
GRAND PRESENTATION WEEK.
A HANDSOME GOLD & SILVER WATCH
WILL BE GIVEN AWAY AMONGST THE AUDIENCE EVERY EVENING.

N. B.—All purchasing a ticket of admission for the Circus Entertainment, WILL BE GIVEN a number that will entitle them to a chance of WINNING ONE OF THE WATCHES.

Remember all have an equal chance from the Gallery to the Box Seats, all receiving one number.

NEW ATTRACTIONS! NEW ATTRACTIONS!!
At the Request of our numerous Patrons,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14TH,
BICYCLE COUPON NIGHT.
A Handsome HEPWORTH CYCLE given away on WEDNESDAY, March 14th. Coupons given nightly to holders of 1, 2 3 and 4 Rupees Tickets. Commencing on SATURDAY, March 10. Cycle specially guaranteed for 12 months.

GRAND SOUVENIR MATINEES,
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, MARCH 10TH.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14TH.
A Handsome Gold and Silver Watch will be given away amongst the Children visiting the Circus.
Every Child entering the Circus will receive a number entitling them to
A CHANCE OF WINNING ONE OF THE WATCHES.

BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS,
WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.
Boxes and Dress Circle Chairs.
ALSO ZENANA BOXES AND SEATS.
Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
ROBERT LOVE, MANAGER.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS, REPRESENTATIVE.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.
DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

			Rs. a.
POCKET KODAKS ...	...	...	24 0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	...	...	48 0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	...	...	40 0
Do. do. No. 4	...	...	60 0
BULLET do. No. 4	...	...	72 0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	...	...	125 0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Kodak No. 4...	...	...	Cartridge 60 0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

		Rs. a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp.	...Each	1 12
" FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp.	...	2 8
" BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK. No. 2...		3 8
" Do. do. No. 4...		5 4
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...		5 4

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE IN BOMBAY OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY, MAHABLESWAR, MATHERAN, KURRACHEE, POONA AND HONGKONG.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 635 of 1897.

Cassamalli Jairajbhai Pirbhai of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, residing at Broach Candy, a minor, under the age of 18 years, by his next friend, his mother Rehmatbai, widow of Jairajbhai Pirbhai, also residing at Broach Candy, Bombay....Plaintiff.
versus
Khanubai, widow of Noor Mahomed Jairajbhai Pirbhai of Bombay, Khoja, residing at Pedder Road .....Defendant.
AND
Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 39 of 1897.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Noor Mahomed Jairajbhai Pirbhai, late of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, deceased.
Khanubai, widow of the said deceased .....Plaintiff.
versus
Cassamally Jairajbhai Pirbhai, a minor, under the age of 18 years, by his Guardian the mother Rehmatbai, the widow of Jairajbhai Pirbhai, the first defendant, Ismailbhoy Nensey, the second defendant, and Ithalmtoolabhai Pirbhai, the third defendant .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above suits and bearing date the 22nd day of January, 1900, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston & Co., by order of Mr. Charles Agnew Turner, the receiver appointed herein by this Honourable Court, at the respective premises on the respective dates and hours mentioned below.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed parties to the above suits in the following properties, namely:—

IN BOMBAY,
LOT No. 12,
IN BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at the Premises, at 4 p.m.,

Properties at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill.

(a) All that piece of pension and tax land, with the messuage, tenement and Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, admeasuring about 5,212 square yards (of which land admeasuring 2,6 square yards, forms a Road which is common to this as well as to the adjoining property of the late Abkoola Meherali Dhurumsey), bearing Collector's old No. 395, new No. 2274, old survey No. 81, new survey No. 7110, and partly under Collector's old No. 17, new No. A 15, new survey No. 1-7111; Municipal Ward No. 3469, Street No. 6.

(b) All that piece of pension and tax land, with the messuage and tenement, and Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, admeasuring about 4,122 square yards, bearing Collector's old No. 17, new No. A-86, new survey No. 1-7111, and partly under old No. 395, new No. 2274, old survey No. 81, and new survey No. 7110; Municipal Ward No. 3470, Street No. 1.

LOT No. 13,

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at the Premises' at 4-30 p.m

PROPERTY AT PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

All that piece of pension and tax land with the messuage and tenement, and Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, admeasuring about 2,276 square yards, bearing Collector's old No. 616, new No. 2861, old survey No. 81, and new survey No. 7119, Municipal Ward No. 3491 (3), Street No. 72-B.

Details of particulars of the above mentioned properties and conditions of Sale can be had from the Undersigned, or from Messrs. Erigelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, or Messrs. Framji and Dinshaw, Solicitors.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 a. m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1901, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Forss Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Pedder Road Market, Mazagon and Fergusson Road Fish Market, Parel, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1901.

For particulars and conditions of these sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 9th March, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Moments of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, Strychnine, Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CYCLING STOCKINGS.—Fine Ribbed Woollen with Fancy Tops, thin feet, from Rs. 4-8 per pair. Cycling Garters, Cycling Knickers, from Rs. 12-8. Soft White Cycling Sweaters, etc.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

SUITE of Rooms with or without board close to "Woodcock" School and adjoining the new College at Midlands for boys. Extensive Grounds, Tennis Court.—Address OWNER, "Eastwood," Mussoorie.

FOR 3 DAYS ONLY, a SURPLUS STOCK of TOYS in great varieties including Tricycles, Horses, Wodden Horses, Go-carts, Dolls, Perambulators, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices at SHROFF BROS.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11×8, Mounted 18×14, Likeness guaranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

FOR SALE.—"Eastwood" Estate Landour 6,300 feet above sea level, beautiful view, and climate near public schools, and bazar, over 30 acres well wooded land, large house completely furnished, front and side verandahs, large number of outoffices, cow shed, lower portion, model, cow and poultry sheds, dairy, cottage, kitchengarden, fruit trees. All buildings iron roofed, spring of water near house, building sites, Tennis Court. Address OWNER, "Eastwood", Mussoorie.

FOR SALE, delivery 1st April next, a BUGGY, Gray Waler PONY, and HARNESS, formerly property of R. Breeden, Esq., I.C.S. Buggy and Harness in excellent condition, Pony ditto, fast and quiet, regularly driven by ladies. Price for turnout Rs. 1,200. Apply J. MACPHERSON, No. 25, High Court.

WANTED, a LEDGER KEEPER. Salary Rs. 20. Hindu preferred. Apply "C." care of this Paper.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G." care of this Office.

"A GOOD NAME AT HOME is a Tower of Strength Abroad." This truth has been perfectly verified by the history of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS which effected their first cures in Bombay and India, where they are made and where they still have the largest sale. They are universally recognised as the best remedies for Malarious, Bilious, and Influenza fevers and mild forms of Plague. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills, and Batliwalla & Co's. Cholera! are sold every where at Re. 1 per bottle, less trade discount, Sole Manufacturer, Dr. BATLIWALLA, Warli, Dadar and Bombay.

TO LET, fully-furnished, and in excellent order, throughout, from 10th April to 1st November The BUNGALOW, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, for many years occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, 4 bed rooms, 5 bath rooms, billiard room and table, ample servants and stable accommodation. Rent Rs. 400 a month. The bungalow it is believed is to let unfurnished after 1st November by CUMMOO SULEMAN & Co. Apply J. MACPHERSON, No. 25, High Court.

TO LET.—FURNISHED from 1st April to End of October or November "The Cliff," Malabar Hill.—For terms, apply to HORMASJI SORABJI, French Bridge, Girgaon.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

RECEIVED, the famous Minstrel Organs with Pneumatic Levers and Suction Bellows. Expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., with 3 Music Rolls and Case. Rs. 65.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RACES.—Bombay Race Stand finishes of the Races, Winners of the Races, Bombay Horse Show, arrival of Lord Northcote, Departure of Lord Sandhurst. Now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 60 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 Ans. Pkt. Re. 1-4 Per doz.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150 ℔, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Curriabhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-6 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-3 per case, at Bandora.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an excellent diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES
13-3, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
DHANJIBHOY NASERWANJEE.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
TIMES, THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of remaining Stock-in-trade of Messrs. Joseph and Co., Tailors and Outfitters, at the Weston Building, Church Gate Street, will be resumed TO-DAY, at 2 a.m.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Macropolo and Co.'s premises, valuable and handsome neat French-polished teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design made to order by Madras carpenters, consisting of drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, round and writing tables, cabinets, single and double mirror door almyras, dressing and wash hand tables, chest of drawers, teapoys, sliding dining table for 24 persons, dining room chairs, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash hand tables, book and hat stands, etc.

One half plate camera, with lens, by Price Telbot and Co, Ld, three double dark sides, set of stops, tripod, etc,

1 large size fire and thief resisting Chubb's double door safe on stand, 54 by 28 by 25, with 5 Keys.

By order of the adjuster and on account and at the risk of the Insurance Office concerned—

A lot of leather strappings, damaged by fire and water.

AT 2 P.M,

A number of new and second hand pneumatic bicycles.
1 second hand light victoria,
1 second hand light office shigram,
1 strong built dog cart.
1 serviceable double seated brougham, and any other car riages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Warrant Officers Quarters, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, glassware, crockery, grand cottage piano by Rose and Co. in good order, Singapure cane furniture, lamps, pictures, carpets, etc, the property of S. MORAY Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GILDER STREET, NEAR GRANT ROAD.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as admiuistrator of the estate of the late Narotumdas Candas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of March, 1900, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, whereof Shet Nusserwanjee Manockjee Patil is the Fazendar with hereditaments and premises or range of buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at Chunam Bhuttee Gilder Street, near Grant Road, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Ward E. No 3709 (1) and (3) and Street Nos 6 and 8, admeasuring 21,134 square feet and one fourth of another square feet or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Fazundar's passage, on the west by the vacant Fazundari ground left for road purposes, on the north by the chawl of Bhugwandass Narotumdas and on the south by the chawl of Jainabai, daughter of Karimbhai Bapoobhai Nalbund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 9th March, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of old and unserviceable Stores at the Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a quantity of old and unserviceable stores consisting of old horse-shoes, cast iron chairs, car wheels, leather pieces, candle dust, horse-shoe nails, zinc manure plate, iron chair, rasps and files, gunny bags, empty kerosine tins, car springs, picks, books, papers, bottles, horse hair, etc.,

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE COLLEGE NEW BOOKS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee Moolji Matteo and on account and risk of the mortgagor Nusserwanji Manockji Cooper, the following valuable books—

About 1,200 books of Milton Comus by Professor "R Scotts" M. A., about 2,200 copies, Notes on Charles Kingsley's, the Heroes by professor "Sharp," M.A.,

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 3-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong Victoria in very good order,
1 strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham,
1 Second-hand strong dogcart in good order,
1 grey Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness.
1 chestnut pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, one sweet-toned iron frame cottage piano by, Soundy & Co., Busara poultry, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c., the property of J. RODGERS Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—

1 strong dog cart, with strong grey pony and harness complete, in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, PATAKWADY, AND NAGDEVI STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Haji Jan Mahomed, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Dayaram Jugjiwan and others, the following properties:

ON SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p. m.

Firstly.—All those piece or parcels of Pension and tax land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 218 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 638 and new No 206; old Survey No. 5-1196 and new Survey No. 5-1794, leasehold land or containing by admeasurement seventy-four square yards or thereabouts, being the portion of 176 7-9 square yards register ed in the books of the Collector of kana Revenue under Nos. 16 and 18 and new Nos. 1263, old Survey No. 1-66 and new Survey No. 1794, standing in the name of Pestonji Dhunjibhoy, executor of Cooverbai widow of Dhunjibhoy Pestonji in a

NOTICES.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
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AGENTS FOR
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Prices and Particulars on application

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

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DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.
Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

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Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

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B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING B. M. RAILWAY.)

COL. H. D. OLIVIER, R. E., having RETURNED from furlough has RESUMED CHARGE of the Office of Agent, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th March, 1900.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

IN order to meet the increasing demands of their clearance and Shipping Business, LATHAM and Co., have taken large and Commodious Offices and Warehouses in Frere Road, opposite the Western Entrance to the Victoria Docks, where their Clearing and Shipping Business will be carried on from THIS DATE. The Fort Business will be conducted at MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, opposite Hummum Street. All communications should be addressed to

LATHAM and Co.
Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st March, 1900.

"TWO-ANNA-FAMINE-RELIEF-FUND SCHEME."

THE above SCHEME has been STARTED by Mr. JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT for which Circulars have been issued. People are kindly REQUESTED TO HELP.
Apply for Particulars.
JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL, CAST IRON SCRAP.

G. I. CHAIRS ... ... Tons-338.
G. I. POT SLEEPERS ... ... Tons-427.

THE AGENT is Prepared to Receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of March, 1900, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen in Application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder.
TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on Application to the Undersigned.
TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender Form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the Deposit without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.
NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to Accept the Highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd March, 1900.

NEW PICTURES.
FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley		...
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32		...
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.		...
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann		...
Cold Shoulder, The 26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt		...
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.		...
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks		...
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow		...
Cure for Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.		...
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32		...
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32		...
Dejeuner (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32		...
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ		...
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elslay, 26 by 32		...
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32		...
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker		...
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32		...
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers		...
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len		...
First Awakening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep		...
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson		...
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema		...
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale		...
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown		...
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt		...
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman		...
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy		...
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams		...
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader		...
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser		...
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley		...
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonnenbench		...
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

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ESPLANADE ROAD.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
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FOR TERMS APPLY TO
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water, 4-57m., 7-2a. Low water, 11-21m.
P. and O. s. s. Egypt, with English mails of 23rd ult., due to arrive at 8 a.m.
Chamber of Commerce, Ballot for three Elective Port Trustees, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Bombay Famine Fund Fancy Fete, Oval.
Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Patel Street, 3 p.m.
Y.M.C.A., Annual Meeting, Town Hall, 8-30 p.m.
Sharmston's Circus.

THE DIPLOMA OF PUBLIC HEALTH.—Dr. Louis Godinho, L.M. & S., Deputy Health Officer of the Municipality of Bombay, has passed in honours first in order of merit the Conjoint Examination in Ireland by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons for the Diploma of Public Health.

BAI RATANBAI PANDAY SCHOOL.—His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to preside at the distribution of prizes, and Lady Northcote to distribute the prizes, to the children of the Bai Ratanbai Panday School, in connection with the Homes of Poor Parsees, at Glider Street, on Wednesday, the 21st instant.

FIRE IN THE FORT.—About 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered in the kitchen of a house, in Apollo Street, Fort. The fire-brigade stations were informed, but before the arrival of the engines the outbreak was put down. The house belongs to Lady Pirozbai Jamsetji Batliwalla. The damage was nominal.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p. m., on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th and 14th instant.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlement, China, Japan, and Australia, per s.s. Bengal will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a. m., on Wednesday, the 14th instant.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, committed one Luximon Vithoo, an old offender, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, on a charge of stealing a purse, containing Rs. 2, from the pocket of one Shunkar Gajanund. The accused, who is only twenty-two years of age, had a record of four previous convictions against him.

THE DECCAN BANK FRAUD CASE.—The case in which Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, a director of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Limited, charges Raoji Narayan Parulekar and four others with criminal breach of trust, misappropriation, and falsification of accounts, was again called on for hearing yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court. Some further evidence having been recorded, the case was again adjourned to Friday next.

FOUND DEAD IN A TANK.—The dead body of a Hindu, name unknown, was found on Wednesday afternoon, floating on the surface of the water in the Gowalia Tank by a municipal labourer. The police were informed and they had the body removed from the water. The body was much decomposed and the greater portion of the flesh had disappeared. The deceased appeared to be about thirty years of age. No one identified the body. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, the jury returned an open verdict.

BURGLARY AT DESOUZA STREET.—Natee, a widow, who resides on the first floor of a house, at De Souza Street, Mandvie, locked her room about four days ago, and went to Ghat Cooper, to spend a few days with her friend. On Wednesday morning, some of the tenants of the house found the door of the complainant's room open and informed her accordingly. Natee returned to her place, and, on making an examination of her property, discovered that two boxes were broken open and a quantity of embroidered silk wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 250, carried away therefrom.

BROWNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—A severe cyclone passed over this side on the 2nd instant and resulted in the detention of the passenger trains. There was great rejoicing at Goondal on the 2nd instant on the receipt of a telegram announcing the relief of Ladysmith. That day was observed as a holiday there, thirty-one guns being fired and all the offices closed. Grain and grass traffic still continues to be very heavy. Prices of food-grains have been of late increased. Mr. Lawrence, the Government Telegraph Inspector of Kathiawar has retired on pension. Mr. Wilson has relieved him.

LORD NORTHCOTE AT THE HIGH COURT.—His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by an Aide-de-Camp, visited the High Court yesterday afternoon. He was received at the entrance by Mr. L. N. Banajee, Prothonotary, and Mr. R. D. Setna, Registrar on the Appellate Side, and escorted to the court of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Candy, where he sat about a quarter of an hour. His Excellency next visited Mr. Justice Russell's court, where he sat for a few minutes and after visiting the judges' room and library and inspecting the Law Library left the court-house.

KILLED BY A LABOUR CART.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Nepean Sea Lane, Malabar Hill, on the body of Boanchee, aged about twelve years, wife of a halalkore, who resides in a hut, on Adamji Peerbhoy's ground, off Nepean Sea Road. About 10 o'clock, on Wednesday morning one Durroo Rowji, a labour cart-driver, brought his cart, laden with earth, to empty its contents on the ground. The driver removed the board at the back of the cart, and as he was engaged in unyoking the bullocks, deceased came up and stood at the back of the cart unobserved by the man. He tilted up the cart to empty it of the earth and immediately heard the deceased screaming. He then looked behind and saw the girl jammed under the cart. The cart was pulled down and when a quantity of earth was removed deceased was found to be unconscious and in a dying state. She expired shortly after. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PLAGUE IN THE COMMON PRISON.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at the Arthur Road Hospital, regarding the death of Kondaji Sayaji, aged about thirty-five years, a convict in the Common Prison. The deceased was convicted of theft in a building and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, on the 20th November last. He was admitted into the prison on the same day. On the 1st instant he was attacked with plague and was transferred to the Arthur Road Hospital in charge of a jail warder. He died in the hospital on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict of death from plague.—Another inquest was held at the same hospital on the body of Makan Runchod, a convict in the same jail, aged about twenty-one years. Deceased was undergoing five months' rigorous imprisonment, awarded to him by Mr. S. B. Spencer, on a charge of theft on the 19th February last. He was admitted into the Jail Hospital on the 26th idem and as he was found to be suffering from plague, he was sent to the Arthur Road Hospital, where he died on Wednesday. A verdict of death from plague was recorded.

CLOTHES FOR THE HUNGRY.

IF a man had no food, it wouldn't be much good to make him a present of spoons and forks, or of supplies of fuel for his kitchen-stove. In the same way it is not evident that if a district in India is famine-stricken, there is very much charity in sending out bales of clothes. This, however, is what certain charitable people in England seem to be doing. We can understand the passage in Scripture that says "I was naked and ye clothed me; I was hungry and ye gave me to eat;" but the passage would read rather like a jest if it ran: "I was hungry, and ye clothed me." However in the *Daily Chronicle* of the 10th ult., to hand by the day's mail there is, under the heading "Indian Famine Fund" an "Appeal for Clothing." The passage runs:—"Mr. J. T. Budd writes from Ambleside, New Barnet, to say that clothing, dress material, and bed covering are much needed in the famine-stricken districts of India. European clothing is unsuitable, though old skirts which could be made up for children, would be useful. All manner of sheets, blankets, and quilts are greatly needed; when these are made of new material they should be three yards in length, and (from 1 1-4 to 1 1-2 yards in width, as such will answer for day as well as for night wear." Of course in a cold climate like England, in the middle of February, the time when Mr. Budd, of New Barnet, penned his appeal, a poor man might be cold and hungry both, and it would suggest itself to Mr. Budd that it would be as excellent to give a "froze-out" victim clothes to keep himself warm as it would be to give him food to eat; but the collections of clothes won't reach India till the end of March, at the earliest, by which time blankets and quilts will not be in any very great demand on the plains of India. Of course, in famine time the people will have very little money to spend upon clothes, and contributions, especially for the women, will no doubt be acceptable; but the actual demand, we should fancy, will be but small, and what India wants in famine time is food, of money to buy it with; and certainly she has reason to be thankful that the world is generous. —"Madras Times."

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Corporation proceeded to elect four members of the Standing Committee in place of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. Mir Aun Ali and Dr. A. G. Viegas who retire on the 1st April next, under Section 45 of the Municipal Act. There were nine candidates in the field.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed that Messrs. W. Pearson, A. Thompson and Anandrao Waman Shete be appointed scrutineers of the voting lists.

Mr. Kalabhoy Lalubhoy, in seconding the proposition, remarked that it was a matter of congratulation that the elections of the members of the Standing Committee as well as the City Improvement Trust created such a large amount of interest among the Corporators. He, however, expressed a hope that the same interest would be evinced in the elections in connection with the Joint Schools' Committee.

The proposition was agreed to.

The scrutiny having been taken, the President declared the first four of the following candidates to have been duly elected:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula ...	38
Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed	36
Dr. A. G. Viegas	36
Mr. Sundernath D. Khote	31
Mr. Mir Aun Ali	22
Mr. K. N. Kabraji	20
Mr. A. F. Unwalla	20
Mr. Jamsetji C. Jamsetji	17
Mr. Kalabhoy Lalubhoy	7

MUNICIPAL AUDITORS.

Dr. Katrak moved and Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed seconded that Messrs. A. Thompson and Dinanath Harischandra be re-appointed Municipal Auditors for the year 1900-1901 on a remuneration of Rs. 5,000 each. The motion was adopted.

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY OF RESEARCH.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed that the report of the committee of the Corporation on the subject of giving assistance to the proposed University of Research in India be approved and adopted; and that the chairman of the provisional committee of the proposed institute be informed in the terms of the report. The committee in its report recommended an yearly grant of Rs. 30,000 to the University.

Sir George Cotton seconded the proposition.

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil remarked that there was no doubt as to the munificence of Mr. Tata and as to the duty of every citizen to support the scheme. The question for their consideration, however, was whether it was competent for the Corporation to make any grant whatever for the proposed university. He had his own doubts on the subject, but as he saw a long phalanx of gentlemen holding a different view, instead of relying on his own unaided judgment he consulted a leading light of the Bombay bar, who advised him that it was altogether ultra vires on the part of the Corporation to sanction any grant. The 300 acres of land which was offered by a private citizen for the purposes of the University, Mr. Hormusji submitted, were beyond the Municipal limits of Bombay and the Corporation, therefore under Section 61 of the Municipal Act could not legally spend their money for a work which was not situated within Bombay itself. He suggested that until the University was in a fair way to support itself the members of the Corporation as well as the Standing Committee should go to its assistance, the former by making a monthly contribution out of their own pockets and the latter by foregoing the fees which they received as members of the Committee. Mr. Hormusji then moved an amendment (1) that the report be recorded and that in the opinion of the Corporation it was not competent for them to make any grant or contribution towards the support or maintenance of the proposed University; (2) that the Corporation requested the members of the Standing Committee to give up their fees in favour of the scheme; (3) that the members of the Corporation undertook to contribute at least Rs. 20 a month for the purpose; and (4) that the President be requested to send a reply to the chairman of the provisional committee of the proposed Research University in the terms of the above resolution.

The President having ruled the second and the third part of the amendment out of order, they were withdrawn and the amendment was modified accordingly.

Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Dhondi seconded the amendment.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master moved another amendment to the effect that the report be recorded; and that while fully sympathising with the aims and objects of the proposed University of Research the Corporation regretted that owing to the extremely strained condition of their finances they were unable for the present to contribute any sum in aid of the proposed University, but as soon, however, as the financial condition of the Municipality permitted them to do so the Corporation would be glad to contribute a sum adequate to the importance of the object in view.

Dr. Daisehanji seconded the amendment.

Mr. R. M. Sayani contended that Mr. Hormusji should have placed before the meeting the counsel's opinion which he had obtained, as without it the Corporation was not in a position to pass judgment on it. Apart from that he was strongly of opinion that the proposed grant was perfectly legal, and it was competent for the Corporation to sanction grant for any work, which had for its object the promotion of the welfare of the city.

Mr. Unwalla moved a third amendment that the Commissioner be requested to obtain opinion of counsel as to whether the Corporation had the power to sanction any grant towards the proposed University, and that in the meantime the consideration of the subject be postponed.

Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya seconded the amendment.

Dr. Master and Mr. Hormusji withdrew their amendments in favour of Mr. Unwalla's amendment, which, on being put to the vote, was carried by a majority.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by Mr. Lund, it was resolved to re-elect the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola as a Trustee for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	5	53
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	50	15	65
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	35	13	41
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	35	14	97
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	4	31
G Mahim and Worlee	12	8	36
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	57	33
Total	150	118	415
Total plague deaths to date	67,385	53,180	
Same date last year	162	167	357
Small-pox	47	37	
Cholera	1	2	

OPERATIONS IN BOMBAY.

The following Summary of Plague Operations in Bombay City during the week ending the 24th February is published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

The total number of death reported from the cemeteries rose to 2,703, being an increase of 112 over the figures of the preceding week. 102 deaths could not be traced in the town. The number of plague deaths including cases treated as suspicious was 1,065, leaving 1,698, due to causes other than plague, as against an average death-rate of 531. 358 deaths were attributed to measles and small-pox. The Mandvi, Chukla, Dongri, Mahalakshmi, Mazagon, Second Nagpada, Byculla, Parel, Siwri, and Warli sections showed a slight increase in the death-rate; while the mortality of the Fort Northern, Bhuleshvar, Khara Talav, Kumbharwada, Girgaon, Tarwadi, Kamathipura and Sion sections slightly declined. During the preceding week the number of departures from Bombay exceeded that of arrivals by 13,630: leaving the estimated population of the town at about 7,10,000. The figures for plague attacks, deaths and total mortality are compared below.

Period.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Total Mortality.
Week ending 23th Feb 1899	949	934	2,210
Do 3rd Feb 1900	531	396	2,400
Do 10th Feb 1900	702	569	2,600
Do 17th Feb 1900	744	591	2,651
Do 24th Feb 1900	830	674	2,763

The admissions to hospitals and camps are shown in the following statement: 403 plague cases were under treatment at the beginning of the week. 344 were admitted during the week. Recoveries and deaths were 48 and 266 respectively.

Plague continues to spread in Karachi. Wednesday's returns record 13 cases and 9 deaths. The total mortality from all causes averages 30 daily.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE LATE HON. KHAN BAHADUR KAZI SHABUDIN, C. I. E.

(BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

ON Tuesday, at about two in the afternoon, there passed away one, who may be rightly styled, one of the leading Mahomedan gentlemen, in the Indian Empire, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Kazi Shabudin, C.I.E.

He was born in 1832. His father Banda Kazi, Kazi Ibrahim of Savant Wadi (a small but historically important Native State, in the Southern Maharatta Country) was a descendant of an Arab family.

Born of comparatively poor parents, the late Kazi Sahib, by his talents, energy and perseverance, raised himself to the highest official and social distinction.

His education commenced at an early age, and before he entered the State Marathi School, he had already studied Persian and theology. It was whilst he was attending the above-mentioned school, that he attracted the notice of the late Sir J. Le Grand Jacob, who was then Political Superintendent of the Wadi State; so great was the interest that he took in Kazi Sahib, that he took him with him when transferred as Political Agent to Kutch. It was not long before Sir LeGrand Jacob discovered, that in Kazi he had a boy gifted with superior talent and abilities. He sent him to be educated in Poona, under the late Major Candy. After finishing his school course, he entered the Poona College, where he attracted the attention, and gained the friendship of two distinguished gentlemen—Professors Fraser and McDougall.

Subsequently, he passed a highly creditable examination in the Engineering College at the age of 23. Many then thought that he would take up an appointment in the State Public Works Department. However, he preferred to serve as head clerk under Colonel Jacob at Bhooj. This may be said to be his first step on the political ladder. After this he was appointed Secretary to a Council of Regency, with the Political Agent, the late General Trevelyan as President. Here he rendered some valuable service to the Regency.

In the year 1857, one of particular note in the History of India, the Mutiny was raging, and very little trust could be placed in any Native. All the British troops had been removed to Bhooj, it was a most trying time for the Political Agent. Kazi Sahib was offered an appointment in the Educational Department in Sind, but the Political Agent wrote saying that he could not possibly spare him.

His zealous aid and untiring energy was rewarded by the Government, and he was appointed as an Assistant in the Revenue and Financial Department of the Bombay Secretariat. It was whilst he was discharging these duties, that he came under the notice of the late Sir (then Mr.) H. Barrow Ellis. He was offered by him a First Class Mamlatdarship in Gujerat. He accepted it, and in two years was nominated as Deputy Collector on probation, on condition he passed the Lower and Higher Examinations at the end of one year. Kazi Sahib passed the higher examination with credit within nine months, and was posted to the Collectorate of Surat under Mr. (now Sir) Theodore Hope, the Collector of that district.

In 1868 the post of Prime Minister in Kutch fell vacant, his Highness the Rao remembering the good work done by Mr. Kazi in former years, selected him to fill the post. An event which then occurred showed how conscientious he was. The relations between the Rao and the Political Agent were strained greatly, owing to the Bhayad Case. Being unable conscientiously to support this policy of the British representative, and as a British servant, being unwilling to oppose it, he applied to be sent back to his place at Surat. He was dissuaded from doing this, and resigned his appointment in the British service, and took upon himself besides his other duties, that of prosecuting the Rao's appeal in the Bhayad Case. He was unsuccessful out here, but was sent to England in 1869, where he was able to smooth the way to an agreeable settlement of the case. Kazi carried his zeal and energy with him to England. Whilst there he was Honorary Secretary to the East Indian Association, and for two years was Professor of Oriental Languages at the University College, London. He was the first among the few natives of India, who were chosen to give evidence, when, about the year 1871, a Parliamentary committee sat to inquire into the financial condition of India. He acted as special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," when at Zanzibar, when he was there in 1873 as attache to Sir Bartle Frere's Mission for the suppression of the slave trade.

When he returned to India, he found the state of things such that he determined to resign his appointment as Minister in the Kutch State. Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji then asked him to assist him in the administration of the Baroda State. This was during the reign of Mulharrao. Kazi, however, did not keep the post for long, but resigned it. In January, 1875, after the deposition of Malharrao Sir Lewis Pelly offered Kazi Sahib the post of Sar Subha, which he accepted. When Sir T. Madav Rao was appointed Minister, Kazi continued his duties, and was one of the most trustworthy councillors of the Ministry. His work was much appreciated, and he himself well liked. In one of his letters Sir T. Madav Rao writes: "He is conciliatory, while firm, where firmness is required." In an English Magazine which contained an article on the late Kazi Sahib, the following appeared: "He had no predilection for any particular caste or creed. He appreciated merit wherever he found it, whether in the Brahmin, the Mussulman, the Maratha, the Parsi, or the Gujerati."

In the year 1877, he received the title of Khan Bahadur from the Indian Government, and in 1880 received his C. I. E. In the same year he was invited as officiating Dewan to a conference, with the British Delegate, on an important question dealing with the Baroda State. Sir T. Madav Rao resigned his appointment in 1883, and Khan Bahadur Kazi Shabudin was appointed Minister, which place he held for three years. His health then being impaired, he was allowed to retire on a handsome pension.

He was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and was selected by H. E. the Viceroy as member of the Public Service Commission, besides being a Fellow of the Bombay University and a Justice of the Peace. He was also offered a seat on the Viceroy's Legislative Council but was unable to accept it owing to ill-health. After his retirement from public notice, he interested himself deeply in Mahomedan education, and spent a large amount of money in endowing schools and giving scholarships. An admirable trait of his character was his secret charity. With him it was a case of the left hand not knowing what the right hand did. He contributed large sums of money to various charitable funds, on condition, that it was kept secret, and his name not made public. He was an excellent and steadfast friend, gaining the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. His life has now closed at the ripe age of 68, an example of untiring energy, conscientiousness and perseverance! Well might we quote Longfellow:

Lives of great men all remind us
We should make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us
Footprints in the Sands of Time.

G. M. K.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

EAT, DRINK AND BE MERRY.—That is all very well and no doubt in moderation eating, drinking and merriment are very good things. But can any one of us—even the best of us—trust himself to be invariably moderate? No indeed! We are all apt at times to go just a little beyond the mark and then come headaches and regrets. At such times we can appreciate a friend—one who will stand by us and put us right: and such a friend we invariably find in Holloway's Pills. They did not fail our father at similar crises, and they do not fail us. It is no fiction but a well known fact that Holloway's Pills are a certain cure for headaches, biliousness and all similar troubles.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE "CHAMPION" DEFAMATION SUIT.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee continued the hearing of the suit of W. A. Chambers against Kaikhosru Nowrojee Kabrajee and others. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages for alleged defamation of the plaintiff editor and proprietor of the "Champion" newspaper, by the defendants, Kaikhosru Nowrojee Kabrajee, editor, Merwanjee Furdonjee Murzban, the proprietor and publisher, and Eduljee Manockjee Watcha the printer of the "Rast Goftar" newspaper. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, and Mr. Donald, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinsha, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the first and second defendants; and Mr. J. J. Gazdar, Mr. Visajee and Mr. Davar appeared for the third defendant.

Mr. Inverarity called further evidence for the defendants.

Mr. Jehangir Pestonjee, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said he was a grandson of the proprietor. He had been working in the "Rast Goftar" office, but received no pay. He wrote the article T. regarding the Gurakhi trial from the report which appeared in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" of the 4th July 1899. He believed the report to be correct.

To Mr. Gazdar: The third defendant has nothing to do with the printing of the English columns.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, witness said he held the degree of B. A. of the Bombay University, and after obtaining the degree he joined the "Rast Goftar" as an assistant. He furnished estimates, supervised the printing departments, carried on correspondence, &c. He began to write for the "Rast" about a year ago. He occasionally wrote contributions, but left it to the editor to admit them either as editorials or as correspondence. The editor of the English columns turned the article T. as witness had written it, into correspondence, which began "A correspondent writes." Witness revised the proofs of the articles which appeared regarding the "Kal" newspaper. He never revised the proofs of the Gujerati articles.

Having read the "Kal" articles, you must have known the attitude of the "Champion" towards the "Kal" newspaper?—No. I did not remember.

The judge: At the time you revised the articles to which your attention has just been called, did you or did you not remember the attitude of the "Champion" towards the "Kal" articles?—I remember that it criticised the article, not condemned them. I cannot say whether I remembered the attitude of the "Champion" at the time I wrote T. I never read the "Champion," because it does not come into my hands. I read the report in the 'Jam-e-Jamshed" on the day it was published. I had not looked at it again before I sat down to write T. I must have written it a few days before the date of its publication. I cannot remember. I did not read the whole of the "Jame" report: I looked at it cursorily. My attention was attracted by the heading in the "Jame" article—"A wonderful plea."

Did not the gentleman who wrote S. ask you to write the article T?—No.

Who did?—No one. I wrote it of my own accord.

Do you know whether the writes of S. is at present in Bombay or not?—I don't know.

Has he ceased to write for the "Rast?—For the last few months he has ceased to write for the paper.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity: I have not made a special study of the English columns of the "Rast," but merely revised the page proofs. I had also to attend to the page proofs of other English matter in the "Rast. I do not keep in my memory a knowledge of the articles weeks and months afterwards. I call the writer of the "Kal" article to be a Congresswalla. One who writes an article of that description I would call a rabid writer. When I wrote exhibit T. I believed that more than one article had been published in the "Champion." My article T. is the whole of the "Gurakhi" trial. If Mr. Kirkpatrick was wrong in describing the attitude of the "Champion," my article T. was unfair to the "Champion." I did not then know that Mr. Kirkpatrick was wrong.

At the request of the judge, witness wrote down on a piece of paper the name of the writer of the article S., saying that he did not know the full name.

Mr. Carnac, looking at the paper, said that was the man they had suspected to be the writer.

Mr. Inverarity said everybody in court knew the man except perhaps his lordship.

Mr. Kabrajee was recalled and in answer to Mr. Inverarity said the gentleman named in the paper were employed in the same office, but on different papers.

Mr. Inverarity said he would close here the case for the defendants.

REBUTTING EVIDENCE FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

Mr. Carnac here put in a portion of a report in the "Jame-Jamshed" of the 4th July 1899.

Mr. S. G. Velinker, a pleader of the High Court, examined by Mr. Carnac, said he was pleader for Joshi at the trial of the "Gurakhi" case, and instructed Mr. Kirkpatrick. Witness appeared for Joshi before the Magistrate; and he reserved his defence for the Sessions. Witness produced the original brief handed in to Mr. Kirkpatrick on behalf of Joshi. The brief contained no reference to the "Kal" or the Champion" newspapers. Witness knew only generally the statement Joshi was going to make to the court but he had no definite information as to his statement with reference to the Kal." Witness saw Joshi's written statement to the court on the morning of the trial, the 3rd July. He then became aware for the first time that Joshi was instructed to write the "Gurakhi" articles on the lines of the "Kal" article. The passage which was interpolated in Joshi's statement was interpolated in the margin of the English copy in the witness's own handwriting. Witness procured a copy of the "Kal" article in question. He had seen a translation of it in the 'Champion," of which he thereupon got a copy. In handing over the articles to Mr. Kirkpatrick, witness told him that Joshi was going to make a statement to the effect that he wrote the "Gurakhi" article on the lines of the "Kal" article. Witness was present in court during the whole of Joshi's trial; and sat next to Mr. Kirkpatrick. Witness read the "Champion" occassionally and was aware of the "Champion" article in reference to the 'Kal" article. He took notes of the trial. Mr. Baig, Oriental Translator, was cross-examined, and during the cross-examination, Mr. Kirkpatrick showed him the copies of the "Champion" and the "Kal" and asked him if the translation were substantially correct of the article in the "Kal." After Mr. Baig answered that it was, Mr. Kirkpatrick offered to put in the articles. There was an argument on the point. Defence expected the jury to recommend the prisoner to mercy on the ground that the "Gurakhi" article was less violent than the "Kal" article. To prevent its being said that the "Kal" was an obscure paper, and that the article in question might not have come under the notice of Government, the defence wanted to put in the "Champion" translation, which latter must have come under Government notice. Witness had with him at the time only the "Champion" of the 7th May 1899. Mr. Kirkpatrick did not say what he was represented to have said in O., and if he had said

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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 8.

At yesterday's Public Sale of Council Bills in London on India for Rs. 50,00,000

Rs. 28,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 5,00,000 " to Bombay.
" 1,80,000 " to Madras.
" 35,70,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1 4 1-16 (min. rate) received 85 per cent above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1 4 1-16 (min. rate) received 85 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 16'06.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 6,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 8,50,000 " to Bombay.
" ..... " to Madras.
" 14,80,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1 4 1-8 (min. rate) received 85 per cent above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1 4 1-8 (min. rate) received 85 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment in Calcutta and Bombay, 16'12.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale at Rs. 54,70,000.

Amount to be allotted next week at Rs. 50,00,000.

Extra allotments—

Bills on Bombay ..... Rs. 20,000 1 4 3-32
Transfers on Calcutta ..... " 3,00,000 1 4 5-32

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £ 100 7-8—1-4
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £ 102 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ... £ 109 1-2 do.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities.. £ 63 5-8—1-4
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 1-2 unchanged.
" New York ..... 59 7-8 do.
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25·21 1-2+2
" New York... 4·85 3-4—3-8
Discount. Bank of England at 4 per cent., unchanged.
" Short London Bills 3 7-8 do. do.
" Indian Bank Bills 3 7-8 + 1-8

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady this morning at—

Bank Telegraphic ..... Is. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand ..... Is. 4 3-32d.
3 Month's Sight Credits..... Is. 4 5-16 to 11-32d.
3 Month's Sight Francs..... 171 1-2

Early in the morning 1-32 better was given for Bank Telegraphic at Is. 4 3-32d. and later on Bank Demand was available at Is. 4 1-8d. right up to the close.

On the other hand one Bank bought ready credit at Is. 4 5-16d. at which a fair amount came out. Rates for April-May are fully steady at Is. 4 9-32d. and Is. 4 1-4d. respectively.

Shanghai, 30 days' Sight ...	.....	195
Hongkong	.....	143
Japan...	.....	148 1-2
Do. 60 days sight	.....	147 1-2

MONEY.—The market is easy with 5 per cent. to 5 1-2 offering for short deposits.

The Bank of Bengal Cash balance is up 7 lakhs without any change in the Bank rate either in Calcutta or Bombay.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at Rs. 94-13 ready, Rs. 94-14 30th March and declined to Rs. 94-12 for the settlement, improving during the day to Rs. 94-15-0 at which there were buyers at the close.

STOCKS and SHARES.—Market steady.

Bombay Fire Shares ..... Rs.	210
Connaught S. and W. Co.	535
Standard Mills	212 1-2
Leopold	160

SEEDS.—GINGELLY is quiet but steady at unchanged prices.

RAPE.—There are buyers at yesterday's rates the market keeping firm. Yellow Gujarat Rs. 7-4 per cwt. Brown Cawnpore Rs. 6-13 per cwt.

LINSEED.—In a very firm market ready lots are quoted at Rs. 8-12-6 to Rs. 8-13-0, while for April May Rs. 8-15 to Rs. 8-15-6 is named with buyers.

CASTORSEED is steady at Rs. 35-8 per candy ready; Rs 40-8-April-May with business doing.

London quotations are for—

Yellow Guzerat Rape 43s. 3-4d, March-April, Dunkirk, Sellers—firmer.

Yellow Cawnpore Rape, 42s. 1-2d. March-April, Dunkirk, Sellers—firmer.

Brown Rape 39s. 3-4d. April-May. Dunkirk business done;-firmer.

Linseed 52s. 1-2d. February-March, Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, Sellers—Steady.

FREIGHTS.—The rate for this month's engagements is considerably higher, in some cases owners asking fancy rates, and though shipments are only on a small scale ready tonnage is very scarce.

COALS.—A resale of Muir's Navigation was closed at Rs. 14—but there is very little business passing consequent on the scarcity of coals, for anything like near delivery.

COTTON.—On opening Suttas declined Rs. 8 in consequence of the smart drop advised from America and Liverpool, quotations however are irregular.

Good Broach for March	Rs.	376
Fully Good Bengals March	"	246
Good Bhownuggur May	"	255

For forward delivery there is an absence of enquiry and in ready very little business is reported.

Holders of Cotton are anxious to sell.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 15,000 bales, sold on speculation and for exports 1,000 bales. Surats Nil. Imports, 16,000 bales, Spot, 5 1-2—5-32. Arrivals closed steady. Egyptian Fair Brown, 8 1-4 by 1-16.

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool—

Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	Jun.-July.	July-Aug.
5 22	5 19	5 14	5 8	5 5
—3-16	—3-16	—3-16	—3-16	—3-16.

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports...	21,000	bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	24,000	"
" Continent ...	19,000	"
Mid-Uplands...	9 5-8 3-16	
Futures month of June ...	9·19—29	
" " September ...	8·08—31	

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

Khandeish	...
Barsee & Nuggur	352
Berar	460
Total Comras...	812
Dhollera ...	119
Broach ...	1,027
Compta & Dharwar ...	824
Westerns ...	38
Bengals ...	1,255
Sind ...	576
Persian ...	20
American ...	461
Other Sorts ...	110
Total ...	5,212

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	cwts.
Wheat ...	7,578
Linseed ...	699
Rapeseed ...	334
Gingellyseed ...	4,412
Poppyseed ...	207
Groundnuts ...	917
Castorseed ...	3 794
Rice ...	123,600

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	4 18-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 7-32
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	63 5-8
Bar Silver	27 1-2

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th March, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·925
Temperature of the Air	degrees 77·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·1
Dew Point	66·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·681
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 84·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·9
General Directions of wind*	N, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 279

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MADDEN—February 27, at Sessa, Dibrugarh, the wife of Dunsan H P Madden, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LUPTON—CURRIE—March 3, at St Mary's Church, Bara Banki, by the Rev E Menzies, Civil Chaplain of Lucknow, Walter Lupton, I C S, to Sybil Beatrice Fendall, daughter of Major General Fendall Currie, late Commissioner in Oudh.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

Our Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1900.

LORD ROBERTS has achieved a second success, more rapid and not less unexpected than that which relieved Kimberley and doomed Cronje to defeat and capture. The enemy held a strong position, extending four miles to the north and five miles to the south of the Modder, and a frontal attack would have entailed heavy loss, perhaps another reverse. It was determined to utilise General French's Division of cavalry, horse artillery and mounted infantry to turn the enemy's left. The enemy did not expect a turning movement and were not prepared for it. Perhaps also the extended line, astride of the river, rendered the reinforcement of their left difficult, if not impossible. The Boers offered little resistance, our losses were slight, and 10,000 Boers had to effect a hasty retreat, pursued by the cavalry, which however was much fatigued by the pursuit over the bright, sandy soil of the Free State. The enemy lost a gun and an immense quantity of forage. Two divisions, those of General Tucker and General Colvile, and the Guards Brigade have crossed the Modder, at Poplar's Drift, where Lord Roberts' head-quarters were established on the evening of the engagement. All this was effected with the loss of some fifty men killed and wounded, while our artillery inflicted serious losses on the retiring enemy. General Joubert was not present in the fight; Commandants De Wet and Delarey are expressly named as commanding. It would seem from this that it was the left wing of the enemy that was engaged and that the rest of the enemy's long line is still held, presumably under Joubert in person. If that should prove to be the case we shall soon hear of another battle on a larger scale. The enemy are evidently conscious that the war will soon be carried into the Transvaal, for they have set 5,000 Kaffirs at work to dig trenches at Pretoria. That capital is strongly fortified, and according to a German Staff Officer, who claims to have special sources of information, it is amply supplied with provisions and ammunition, and can hold a large army at bay for an indefinite time. The thousands of prisoners in that stronghold will hear with very mixed feelings that the British Government will not listen to any proposals for an exchange of prisoners until the close of the war. Until then Cronje, like another Napoleon, will have to eat his heart out in St. Helena, and employ his time on his memoirs. General Buller's chief care for the present is the compiling of the lists of casualties incurred during the final operations for the relief of Ladysmith. From the 14th to the 27th October the losses numbered 252 killed, 1,512 wounded and 95 missing—in all 1859. The disproportion between the killed and wounded, about one to six, speaks well for the "humanity" of the Mauser rifle, of which the medical press has spoken. The Irish regiments will no doubt rejoice that their gallantry—emphasised by heavy losses in this five months' fighting—has obtained for them the proud privilege of henceforth wearing the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day without being sent to the lock-up. This concession will be the more welcome since it is made by the Queen's express command, her Majesty having ordered that on the national festival all ranks of the Irish regiments shall wear as a distinction, a sprig of shamrock to commemorate their gallantry in our recent battles. Her Majesty who has renounced her intention to visit the Italian Riviera, has decided to go to Ireland in April. The Duke of Connaught who has succeeded Lord Roberts in the Irish Command, is possibly no stranger to these unexpected manifestations of good-will towards her Majesty's Irish regiments, and to the country from which they come.

A STATEMENT issued by the Bombay Famine Department shows the imports and exports of food-grains in the Presidency and in Bombay City during the five months ended in December last. As was to be expected, the imports exceeded the exports in all districts, except Sholapur in the Deccan, and Bijapur and Dharwar in the Karnatak. Kolaba also shows a small net export, but the rail-borne trade of Kolaba is confined to a few stations in one taluka and represents but a fraction of the total grain traffic of the district. Of course, the transactions have chiefly depended upon the quality of last year's harvest and the prospects of the crops this year, but they have also been influenced by the great rise in prices due to panic and speculation. In Gujarat the net imports amounted to 32·27 lakhs of maunds. Calculating the requirements of the population at half a maund per head per month, this quantity represents a little over two months' supply of food-grains for the whole of the five districts of Gujarat. To these imports, however, must be added large quantities of grain imported by sea. In the Deccan the net imports amounted to 19·79 lakhs of maunds, a quite inadequate supply if the Deccan had been dependant on imported food-grain. They represent eighteen days' supply for the whole of the districts, but in Khandesh, where the failure of the crops has been more general than in other parts of the Deccan, the imports are equal to supplies for a month and-a-half. These imports have mainly come from Southern India, though Central and Northern India have also contributed. During August and September large quantities of wheat were exported from Nasik and Ahmednagar to Bombay. The exports from the Karnatak exceeded the imports by 3·5 lakhs of maunds, the only district showing net imports being Belgaum, where they amounted to 80,000 maunds or about five days' supplies. The rabi district of Bijapur, having a large surplus from the harvest of last year, exported heavily until November, when the failure of rabi-jowari over an extensive area became assured. Among the Konkan districts, Thana, Kolaba and Kanara have railway communications. Thana, however, is alone efficiently served by railway, and here the imports exceeded exports by 60,000 maunds. Prices, of course, went up in all the districts. In Gujarat prices in Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panch Mahals had almost doubled by the second week in August.

The large imports in September subsequently arrested the rise and by the end of December prices became easier by 1lb. to 4lbs. the rupee. The present prices are appreciably lower than in August, 1897, when the rise was due to restricted imports and free exports to famine-stricken districts. In the Deccan too, after the rise in August and September, prices began to fall upon the free importation of grain. In Khandesh, at the end of November, the price of jowari was 19lbs. for the rupee, compared with 17 1-4lbs. in September. In Nasik the price fell from 16 3-4lbs. in October to 21lbs. the rupee in December. In November jowari in Ahmednagar was sold at 15 1-8lbs. the rupee, and at the end of December it stood at 17 1-8lbs. From a rise to 17 1-4lbs. the rupee in November, the price in Poona fell in December to 19 1-4lbs. In Sholapur the December price was 21lbs. Though prices in the Karnatak have risen very high, they are comparatively lower than elsewhere owing to the proximity of Dharwar to the sources of supply and to the fact of somewhat better crops. The dearest period was during the first fortnight of November and since then the prices in those districts have become easier. Since November prices have also fallen in Konkan. Regarding Bombay City the total imports here of food-grains for the five months were 163·18 lakhs of maunds, of which 96·02 lakhs of maunds were exported Seventy-one per cent. of the imports were received by sea and 29 per cent. by rail. Two-thirds of the imports were of rice, the inferior varieties of which are selling cheaper than the millets. During the first three months rice came principally from Burma and since then British ports within the Presidency have contributed, and large quantities have been received from Hongkong. The exports of rice were chiefly to the British ports in the Presidency, Kathiawar, the Gaekwar's territory and to Goa. Some was also sent to the East African Coast. Almost two-thirds of the wheat received came from Karachi and the rest from Goa, Calcutta and Bassorah. The largest quantities of jowari and bajri were received from the Madras ports, and the Madras Presidency also contributed quantities of jowari, bajri and pulses by rail. Similar imports were received from the Nizam's territory, Mysore, the Karnatak and the Deccan, and wheat came from the North-West Provinces and the Deccan.

IT is a startling fact that when Ladysmith was relieved, no less than 800 of the greatly reduced garrison were suffering from typhoid fever. We have not yet been told the number of patients suffering from dysentery, though that disease had become prevalent more than two months ago, the cause being attributed to bad water and the confinement of men in caves to escape the result of the bombardment. For six weeks before the raising of the siege medical stores had given out and the sick were regarded as doomed. Fortunately the *vis mediatis naturæ* does not cease to operate when drugs fail. Indeed there is a growing scepticism as to the value of the ordinary medicine-chest, though no doubt it has its uses and cannot be safely dispensed with. The appalling outbreak of typhoid is the more remarkable in view of the steps taken to render those serving in South Africa immune by inoculation with preventive serum. When the Indian contingent—which formed a large part of the troops under Sir George White at Ladysmith—left Bombay, measures were taken to supply each transport with sufficient vaccine for every one on board and some to spare. This was done at the instance of General Taylor, the Principal Medical Officer at Simla, who obtained the sanction of Government for that proposal. Lieutenant-Colonel Weir, acting under this instruction, purchased all the anti-typhoid serum to be obtained in Bombay for the transports sailing from this port, and the resources of Calcutta were drawn upon for the transports sailing from the Hughli. If the serum was put to its intended use during the voyage every officer and private would have landed at Durban practically immune against typhoid fever. There were however medical men who predicted that few would submit to the inconvenience of the operation to secure protection against a danger that the British soldier imagines will never threaten him individually. When Lumsden's Horse left Calcutta, out of 300 men only 27 had submitted to the process which entails a couple of days malaise and slight fever. There is some reason to fear that when that gallant corps arrives in South Africa the twenty-seven will have had few imitators. No return has been published of the number of the officers and men that left India in October last, who availed themselves of the serum supplied in such abundance. When we find that on a given date in February 800 cases of typhoid are in hospital in Ladysmith and that great numbers had died of that disease during the four months' beleaguerment, the presumption is that but very few indeed were inoculated with the anti-typhoid vaccine. In the House of Commons, on February 2nd, a question was asked by Mr. A.E. Pease as to the responsibility of the War Office in respect to inoculation against typhoid, the suggestion being that the effect of the inoculation is uncertain and is in some cases debilitating. That is the sort of question the anti-vaccinators delight to raise. Frequent repetition of this suggestion of possible evil in India in respect to the supposed injurious effects of inoculation against plague has done much to deprive large numbers of our population of the protection, which, if left to themselves, they would have welcomed. Mr. Wyndham very reasonably said that the efficacy of the treatment had been sufficiently established to justify the continuance of the operation and that it is only performed upon those who voluntarily submit to it.

THERE is a welcome improvement in the health of Bombay city, as from the mortality returns it is seen that the total deaths amount to 2,635, or 196 less than in the previous week. Now that the weather is becoming warmer it may be hoped that this decrease will be maintained, and as past epidemics have subsided in proportion to the increase in temperature there is good reason to indulge in the belief that the maximum death-rate has been reached. Plague is bad, as many as 700 persons falling victims to the disease, which is giving signs of a circular tendency. It is again making progress in the chief port in the northern part of the Presidency, and is daily gaining ground in Calcutta, where the death rate is double that of the quinquennial average. The heavy mortality due to diseases of the chest still exists, and the continuous high figures for zymotic sickness must be due to some special cause other than usual lung ailments. The deaths under this head amount to 557, while fever of a malevolent type is abroad, and during the week carried off 247 persons. One of the greatest dangers to public health is the epidemic of small-pox, which shows no signs of diminution, indeed rather the reverse. Byculla still continues to produce the largest number of cases, and the week elapsing has been remarkable for the spread of the epidemic in Mandvie district, where the deaths have risen to 53. There were several fatal cases in Middle Colaba and Northern Fort, and the epidemic prevails in a more or less degree within the boundaries of the City. Diarrhœa and dysentery were responsible for 158 and 96 deaths respectively, figures which are considerably in excess of the average. There were also sporadic cases of cholera. The death rate was 163·25 per thousand, which compares more favourably with that of the same week last year when the figures were 150·85. Damaun, which suffered from a severe visitation in 1896, where out of a population of 8,230 no less than 2,352 were swept off between February and July, has again felt the heavy hand of plague, though fortunately with much less severity. During February there were 133 cases and 82 deaths. In the mofussil plague has subsided, but in Thana district, owing to its proximity to Bombay, it has increased. It is somewhat severe in Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta Country, and the outbreak which occurred some weeks ago in Sholapur is still alive. The total number of cases was 503, out of which 383 proved fatal.

A writer in *Blackwood* puts his finger on one of the most fruitful sources of the exaggerations and wild imaginings that render a large portion of the public in times of public excitement incapable of distinguishing fact from fiction, the false from the probable or the possible. "Most of the war correspondents speak only in superlatives; it is always 'a rain of lead' with them or 'a solid sheet of bullets.' The casual incidents of the campaign are called 'terrible reverses'; and we suffered a dozen 'defeats' before we even fought a battle. . . We have the superb spectacle of a young gentleman, who once was an officer and might have known better, advising Great Britain not to relinquish the struggle and asking or desiring to know 'Where are the fox-hunters of England?'" Some of the editors according to this censor are no better than their correspondents:—"They know nothing; yet their lore is omniscience; they write leading articles which contain statements mutually destructive; yet the statements are in print and their only begetters swell with dignity. One day the Boer force amounts to 30,000. The next day any man is worse than a criminal who did not at once divine that the Boer force was 150,000. The editor never charges himself with the incompetence that he hurls in the teeth of all the world. But he excites some few poor foolish persons in the provinces and if he only hammers on long enough he creates an opinion out of manful ignorance." Men of that stamp do not want to be informed; they will not learn, for correct knowledge might oblige them to part with the sweet delusion that they are infallible.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Wray, or pending further orders.

MR. G. CARMICHAEL, I.C.S., acting Collector, is appointed a nominated member of the Dhulia Municipal Board in the Khandesh District, vice Mr. A. R. Bonus, resigned.

SURGEON-GENERAL HARVEY, Director-General of Indian Medical Service, on a tour, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Nagpur, and is at present staying at the Watson's Annexe, at Apollo Bunder. He leaves Bombay on the 13th instant.

MR. INVERARITY, of the Bombay Bar, has been engaged to defend the Mukhdum of Hala, whose case comes on before the Sessions Court, Hyderabad, Sind, on the 21st instant.

MR. C. N. SEDDON, I.C.S., has been appointed Special Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, for famine purposes, vice Mr. W. T. Morison, I.C.S.

MR. J. McNEILL, I.C.S., has been nominated a member of the Poona City Municipality, vice Major Reade, R.A.M.C., resigned.

CAPTAIN A. H. BOLTON, I.S.C., has been appointed on plague duty in Bombay City.

THE Karachi Chamber of Commerce have elected the Hon. Mr. T. O'Brien as a member of the Karachi Port Trust for two years.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES CARKEET JAMES, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been transferred to the Supernumerary list.

MR. F. H. TOD has been appointed as a nominated member of the Poona Suburban Municipality, vice Mr. H. C. Macnee, resigned.

MR. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Professor of History and Political Economy at Elphinstone College, has been granted eight months' furlough.

CAPTAIN J. K. CONDON, I.S.C., Under Secretary to Government, General Department (Plague), has been granted privilege leave for forty days.

MR. BLYTH, Opium Agent, Behar, is granted six months' leave; Mr. Ritchie being appointed to act for him, while Mr. Shirres will officiate as Collector of Bhagulpur.

MR. T. W. DEWINTON, Executive Engineer, Eastern Nara, has been appointed to hold charge of the Central Hyderabad District, in addition to his other duties, pending further orders.

MR. J. WOODSIDE, Executive Engineer, Third Grade and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, has been granted special leave for six months, with the usual subsidiary leave.

A GOOD day's sport is reported from Jalpaiguri. On the 28th ultimo Mr. Forrest, Deputy Commissioner and another gun, shooting near Gairkata in the duars, bagged four large tigers, a male and three females. In the previous month Mr. Forrest shot two tigers on successive days within a few miles of the same spot.

THE total amount of the Indian Famine Fund is now nearly 21 lakhs, including the third instalment of the Mansion House Fund Rs. 4,46,000, and the first subscription from Liverpool of £5,000

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. SMITH, employed on railway medical inspection, under the orders of the Bombay Plague Commissioner, has been transferred on famine duty, under the Civil Surgeon, to Dhulia.

MR. G. McC. HARRISON, Executor Engineer, Central Hyderabad District, has been transferred from the Indus Left Bank Division to the Central Division and has been appointed Relief Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar.

THE details from the Middlesex Regiment, Royal Fusiliers and Royal Munster Fusiliers for the additional battilions of those regiments now being raised at home will leave Boubay in the Shanon on the 15th instant.

MR. W. T. MORISON, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Secretary to the Bombay Government, in the Political, Special, Judicial and Legislative departments, during the absence of Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E., I.C.S., or pending further orders.

CAPTAIN T. JACKSON, M.B., B.Ch., I.M.S., acting Superintendent of the Yeroda Central Prison and Mr. H. A. Hall, acting Superintendent of the Hyderabad Central Prison, are appointed Third Class Magistrates in the districts of Poona and Hyderabad respectively.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, it was resolved to request the Municipal Commissioner to obtain counsel's opinion as to whether it was competent for the Corporation to make any grant to the proposed University of Research in India.

THERE were 3,363 deaths from plague all over India during the week ending the 3rd of March, against 3,184 deaths in the week preceeding. The Calcutta death rate jumped up from 261 to 411 in the same period although there was a diminution in the plague mortality in Bengal.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. J. BENNETT HARGRAVE, 1st Battalion Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers, has resigned his commission, and is granted, on retirement, the rank of honorary Colonel, with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Monday showed a further rise to 165, against a quinquennial average of 89. Seventy-five fresh cases of plague were brought to light, and 70 deaths from the post were recorded. Nearly 4,000 people have now died of plague in Calcutta since its first inception.

THE rain which fell in January last greatly benefited the rapeseed and linseed crops of the North-West Provinces, which were badly in need of rain. The crops have also escaped from fungoid diseases but in some of the eastern districts they were damaged by hail which accompanied the rain. The crop is now being cut in places, and an out-turn of 75 to 80 per cent. of the normal is confidently expected in the case of both linseed and rapeseed crops.

LETTERS from Kabul state that the Amir has been greatly annoyed at the newspaper reports of Russia's designs against Afghanistan and the policy to be pursued by her with relation to the future of that country. It is stated that the Amir, three times in recent durbars and in the presence of his sons and officials of the State, has made long speeches, in the course of which he publicly repudiated any Russian alliance, and emphasised his friendly relations with the British Government.

THE following extract from a cavalryman's letter from South Africa shows how great the waste in horseflesh is:—"The most exciting thing we have done yet was a ride to save Douglas from the Boers. We landed in camp one night after doing 35 miles and then got an order to set out for Douglas which was 15 miles away. We had to gallop all the way; five horses dropped dead on the road and eight more died afterwards. We were just in time and drove the enemy right into the Queensland Mounted Infantry and Artillery who knocked them to pieces nearly."

IN the consolidated report on the audit of Madras Mofussil Municipal Accounts for the year 1897-98, certain Municipalities are taken to task for the unsatisfactory way in which their accounts are kept. Madura, Calicut, Masulipatam, Kurnool, Vizagapattam, Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly and Cannanore are the chief sinners in this respect. All, except Cannanore and Vizagapattam, have paid Secretaries, and there is, therefore, no excuse for this discreditable state of affairs. The Government has accordingly called on the Chairmen of the Municipalities concerned to take adequate steps to improve the state of their accounts.

THE Mines Bill which is re-published shows that certain concessions have been made to meet, as far as possible, the objections raised against the employment of women and children. One of these gives the mine-owners time to show cause against any order passed by the Local Government, and another limits in special cases instances in which children between four and twelve can be excluded from the mines. The obnoxious sections, however, are not eliminated, Mr. Allan Arthur appends a strong note of dissent, as do Mr. Bose and Mr. Rees, the latter dealing with the objections to the measure raised by the gold mining industry of Mysore.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 6 was 2,635, giving a death-rate of 163·25 per annum per thousand as against 150·85 the corresponding period of last year, and 87·26 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 256 died from fevers; 700, plague; 269, small-pox; 81, measles; 9, cholera; 3, leprosy; 173, phthisis; 115, diseases of the nervous system; 384, affections of the respiratory organs; 158, diarrhœa; 96, dysentery; 55, still-born; 115, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 77; Brahmin, 74; Lingaet, 6; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other castes, 1,553; Hindu lowcaste, 306; Musalman, 473; Parsee, 40; Jew, 7; Native Christian, 79; Eurasian, 9; European, 3; other and unknown castes 1. The total number of births was 227 as against 211 the corresponding period of last year, and 210 the average over the past five years.

THE era of reform, long deferred but none the less to be welcomed, observers our Lahore contemporary, appears to have at length downed in the affairs of Patiala State. The appointment of Mr. J. P. Warburton, the distinguished police officer, as Inspector-General of State Police—an appointment upon which we have already congratulated the Government of India and H. H. the Mahraja—is a happy augury for the future, and has been quickly followed by a far-reaching and (as we feel assured) altogether beneficial reform in the internal economy of the State. The post of Prime Minister has been to use an expression well known to English politics, "put in commission" and is in future to be administered by a committee of the nobles and gentlemen of tried ability and high character, prominent among whom is H. H. the Kaur Saheb. This change, which is but the prelude to drastic reforms is of itself of a most radical kind, and demonstrates, if proof were needed, the earnest desire of H. H. the Maharaja to do everything in his power to secure and advance the welfare and happiness of his subjects. Hitherto, unfortunately, his Highness's very amiability of nature has been the chief obstacle in the way of good government and progress. Himself a man of high principles and patriotic instincts, he has for too long a time failed to perceive or, at all events, to appreciate the selfish and sordid aims and objects of placemen who have abused the friendship with which he honoured them and the confidence which he reposed in them. But his eyes have at last been opened, and he has started on his work of reform with commendable vigour and zeal. In Mr. Warburton, whose immediate presence at such a juction is urgently called for, his Highness will have a loyal and capable coadjutor in the good work thus auspiciously commenced. "Augean stables," doubtless, are not to be cleansed in a day, but it is an important step towards the fulfilment of the task which the Maharaja has imposed on himself to have secured the services of one whose knowledge of native life and insight into character are, perhaps, unequalled at the present day.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ANOTHER VICTORY OVER THE BOERS.

LORD ROBERTS AT POPLAR'S DRIFT.

OUR LOSSES SLIGHT.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Lord Roberts telegraphs from Osfontein under date of the 7th instant :—

"To-day we attacked the enemy who were occupying a position four miles to the north and eleven miles to the south of the Modder River.

"The Cavalry Division succeeded in turning the left flank of the enemy who are in full retreat northward and eastward and are being closely pursued by our Cavalry, Horse Artillery and Mounted Infantry.

"Our casualties are few, the enemy being quite unprepared for our flank attack. Their communications with Bloemfontein are now threatened."

Where Tucker's and Colvile's divisions and the Guards Brigade are moving across the river is Poplar's Drift, where Lord Roberts makes his headquarters to-night.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

A further despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Osfontein, last evening, says :—

"We have had a very successful day and completely routed the enemy who are in full retreat.

"Their position was extremely strong and a direct attack on it would have caused heavy loss.

"The turning movement was necessarily wide and the fighting was practically continued by the Cavalry whose horses are much exhausted.

"General French reports that the horse batteries did much execution.

"Our casualties were about fifty.

"Lieutenant Keswick, of the 12th Lancers, was killed, Lieutenant Bailey, 12th Lancers, wounded, and Lieutenant Champion de Crespigny, 2nd Life Guards, wounded.

"Commandants De Wet and Delarey were in command of the Boers."

BOERS' DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS AT PRETORIA.

5,000 KAFFIRS AT WORK.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The "Daily News" publishes a telegram stating that 5,000 Kaffirs are digging trenches for the Boers at Pretoria.

CAPTURE OF A BOER GUN AND FORAGE.

Reuter wiring from Osfontein, says that the British captured one gun and an immense quantity of forage, besides a large number of tents.

THE FORCE OF THE ROUTED BOERS.

A "Daily News" telegram from Osfontein, says the routed Boers are estimated at 10,000.

REPORTED OCCUPATION OF BURGHERSDORP.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

It is reported that the British occupied Burghersdorp unopposed yesterday evening.

BAD NEWS FROM MAFEKING.

TYPHOID AND MALARIAL FEVER.

Reuter wiring from Mafeking on the 19th ultimo says typhoid and malarial fever are raging in the women and children's laager and many of the garrison are dying owing to the want of good food. The hospitals are full to overflowing. The natives are pluckily enduring the privations of the siege.

The enemy's fire is raking the streets.

The total deaths including those from disease are 292.

None of the garrison have even hinted at surrender yet.

CRONJE TO BE A PRISONER AT ST. HELENA.

It is stated that the British Government has decided to send Cronje to St. Helena until the termination of the war and will entertain no proposal for an exchange of prisoners.

GENERAL BULLER'S LOSSES.

General Buller's total losses, from the 14th to 27th February, were 252 killed, 1,512 wounded, and 95 missing.

The additions to the wounded are in the Welsh and Irish Fusiliers and include Lieutenant Bell, of the Leinsters.

A DISTINCTION FOR IRISH REGIMENTS.

An Army Order, issued on Wednesday night, states that her Majesty the Queen has ordered that henceforth on St. Patrick's day (March 17th) all ranks of Irish Regiments shall wear as a distinction a sprig of shamrock in their head-dress to commemorate the gallantry of the Irish in our recent battles.

THE WEARING OF THE GREEN.

The Shamrock, the well-known trefoil plant, and Irish national emblem, is almost universally worn in the hat over all Ireland, on St. Patrick's Day (March 17). The popular notion is, that when St. Patrick was preaching the doctrine of the Trinity to the pagan Irish, he used this plant, bearing three leaves upon one stem, as a symbol or illustration of the great mystery. To suppose, as some absurdly hold, that he used it as an argument, would be derogatory to the saint's high reputation for orthodoxy and good sense; but it is certainly a curious coincidence, if nothing more, that the trefoil in Arabic is called shamrah, and was held sacred in Iran as emblematical of the Persian Triads. Pliny, too, in his Natural History, says that serpents are never seen upon trefoil, and it prevails against the stings of snakes and scorpions. This, considering St. Patrick's connexion with snakes, is really remarkable, and we may reasonably imagine that, previous to his arrival, the Irish had ascribed mystical virtues to the trefoil or shamrock, and on hearing of the Trinity for the first time, they fancied some peculiar fitness in their already sacred plant to shadow forth the newly-revealed and mysterious doctrine.

REJOICINGS IN INDIA.

BARODA.

On Monday, as soon as the news about the relief of Ladysmith was authentically confirmed a salute of 101 guns was fired from the saluting battery to celebrate the decisive triumph of the British arms, both at Paardeberg and Ladysmith. His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar immediately sent a telegram to her Majesty the Queen-Empress through H. E. the Viceroy congratulating that August Sovereign on the complete success of her troops, which had been so anxiously awaited and looked for.

LIMBDI.

On Monday a durbar was held here under the able presidency of the Thakore Sahib of Limbdi. It was fully attended by State officials, leading citizens and members of the Municipality and others. The Dewan Sahib opened the proceedings by saying that the meeting had been convened to express our unbounded joy at brilliant victories, which the British arms had achieved by the military genius of General Roberts in the Transvaal. The unconditional surrender of General Cronje with four thousand men was no doubt an unparalleled event, followed by the relief of Ladysmith. He praised the British rule, which conferred manifold blessings upon British India and Native States. Then followed several speakers and, lastly, the Thakore Sahib rose and addressed the meeting in his usual eloquent style. He said he was not surprised, though he was overjoyed by the happy news of British victories, as British triumph over the enemy was a foreknown conclusion. If we look fifty years back, we would find what a marvellous change has been made in India since the glorious reign of her Majesty had commenced. He further observed that he could not find adequate words to express his exultation at the British victories. General Roberts held the appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India some years ago, and his victories, being our own, it was a matter doubly gratifying to us. He ultimately prayed the Almighty for a peaceful, early end of the war without further bloodshed. The meeting then dispersed after receiving *attar*, *gulab*, and *pansupari*. The day was observed as a holiday in all the courts of the State in honour of the British victories in the Transvaal.

AHMEDABAD.

A jashan ceremony was performed in the Parsee fire-temple, at six o'clock, this evening, to offer thanksgiving to the Almighty for the success achieved by the British arms in South Africa. There was a large gathering of the Parsis when Mr. Jehanger Vakil and Mr. Kaikhosru Kama spoke of the blessings conferred by British rule in India.

The members of the Punjab Club, Lahore, cabled to Sir George White on hearing of the relief of Ladysmith :—"Bravo! Well held." On Monday morning a reply was received from General White : "Many thanks for message." A large meeting of the native community, representing all classes, was held in Lahore, when resolutions of congratulations were passed on the relief of Ladysmith and the other British successes in South Africa.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEEN GOES TO IRELAND.

Her Majesty the Queen has decided to visit Ireland in April and will stay at the Viceregal Lodge.

The Queen paid her first visit to Ireland in 1849, a second in 1853, and a third and last in 1861. On the occasion of the first visit her Majesty took with her her four eldest children and received an enthusiatic welcome. The sight of the Royal Squadron entering the magnificent harbour at Kingstown, and the loyalty of the reception of the Queen on landing made a deep impression. *The Times* said :—"It was a sight never to be forgotten—a sound to be recollected for ever. Ladies threw aside the old formula of waving a white pocket-handkerchief, and cheered for their lives, while the men, pressing in so closely as to throng the very edges of the pavilion, waved whatever came first to hand—hat, stick, wand, or coat, and rent the air with shouts of joy which never ceased in energy till their Sovereign was out of sight. The Royal children were objects of universal attention and admiration. 'Oh, Queen, dear!' screamed a stout old lady, 'make one of them Prince Patrick, and all Ireland will die for you.'" Almost everyone has a sovereign remedy for Irish disaffection; but few are so easy of application as this. The Queen adopted the old lady's suggestion; the child born next after the Irish visit, on the Duke of Wellington's birthday, May 1st, 1850, was named Arthur after that great Irishman, and Patrick after Ireland's patron saint; the Irish associations of his name were kept up by his taking the title of Duke of Connaught when he reached man's estate. Her Majesty's second visit, in 1853, was to open the International Exhibition in Dublin. The third time was in 1861 when the Prince of Wales was going through a course of military training on the Curragh. Since that year the Queen has not visited the Emerald Isle, a matter of regret to many of her loyal subjects in that country.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 8.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the homeward Mails of the 3rd instant, arrived here at 6 a.m. to-day.

SUEZ MARCH 8.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Australia, with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant, left here at 4 a.m. to-day.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON THE S. M. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 8.

The Southern Mahratta train, due here at five this morning, arrived at one in the afternoon, owing to a derailment near Karad station. The engine ran over a buffalo. No passengers were injured.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barrett, Commanding 43rd Gurkhas, died yesterday, of cholera, at Umling, Shillong.

POONA, MARCH 8.

The news of the death of Captain Cass of the Shropshire Light Infantry, from small-pox, at the military hospital at Ghorpurie this evening, has cast quite a gloom over the station. The Band of the 16th Bombay Infantry, which was playing at the Gymkhana, was suddenly stopped and sent to their quarters. The Bombay Lancers gymkhana fixed for Saturday has been put off. The funeral of the deceased takes place in the morning. The deceased was the senior Captain in the regiment and was much liked.

SOVEREIGN CIRCULATION.

A further move in the direction of introducing sovereigns into circulation is announced. The Calcutta Post Office will, from the 12th instant, pay all money orders in sovereigns at fifteen rupees and odd amounts only in rupees.

THE ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS.

The Army Head-quarters offices close here on the 23rd.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

The following casualties among the Indian Contingent stationed at Natal, up to 4th March, have been reported :—Died of disease—5th Dragoons, Private A. Rigby; Lance Corporal B. Conham; 2nd King's Royal Rifles, Private W. Collumbell, and Private C. Wheeler; 1st Gloucesters, Private M. Edwards; 3rd Battery, Driver F. McGeogh.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

THE FAMINE FANCY FETE.

SECOND DAY.

YESTERDAY was another highly successful day for the Fete held in aid of the Presidency Famine Fund. There was again a large attendance and as on the first day every thing went very well. At the Fancy Stalls brisk business was maintained, fresh goods taking the place of those cleared out on Wednesday. At Lady Jenkins' Stall a quantity of beautiful embroidery was received during the day from Delhi as well as Persian tiles from Tiflis. Mr. Saros K. R. Cama, Bombay, sent 700 cigars. Considerable interest was centred in this stall owing to the draw for the polo pony, given by Suleiman A. Wahed. The animal was a handsome Arab chestnut, 13·3 hands high. A large number of tickets had been sold at five rupees each and the draw took place at six o'clock. Number three proved to be the fortunate one and this was understood to be held by Mrs. Bradbury. Lady Jenkins has received from the Bombay Art School and from the Principal of the school two fine etchings, artists' signed proofs, which will be drawn for to-day. At all the stalls indeed tickets are being freely sold for drawings of valuable articles. Yesterday morning seventy-five purdah ladies visited the stalls and made purchases. The Flower Stall and fish pond continued to swell the total receipts at a high rate. The programme of entertainments was but slightly altered from that of the opening day. In the arena the naval and military displays were repeated with the alteration that the naval men gave their exhibition in the earlier part of the evening, the military display coming on later. They again proved highly attractive and the spectators were loud in their applause at the smartness and skill of the men. There was a complete change of programme at Harmston's Circus, and this unusually excellent show was again a powerful centre of attraction. The *cafe chantant* continued to be freely patronised as a pleasant resort of refreshment and rest from the whirling gaiety outside. The concert in the afternoon was contributed to by Miss Kabraji, Miss Willis, Miss McKinley, Miss Moore, and Messrs. Vines, Harter, Sims, Bowden, Wimbush, Marshall Reid, B. Defrece and Captain Cuppage. The entertainment after dinner was provided by the Naval Defence Squadron Concert Party.

During the concert by the Naval Party the tent was crowded. The programme opened by a march "Honeymoon" by the Band of the Defence Squadron. Armourer A. Savage sang a humorous character song, "It takes a lot of that to upset me" very well, and Able Seaman J. May followed with "Queen of the Earth." The Band thereafter played a valse "Sourire D'Avril, First Class Petty Officer P. Regan made a bit with the "Irish Football Match". First Class Petty Officer P. Mody performed on a hornpipe very finely, and the band next gave selections. Armourer Savage scored another success with "When your hair grows whiter" and a step dance performed by First Class Petty Officer Regan was very good. The entertainment was concluded by selections from the Gramaphone. The artistes received hearty applause and the concert was altogether very successful.

At the Theatre Royal the programme of the first night was repeated with even greater success than on the first occasion. The house was packed, and many people had to be turned away for want of room.

The various side-shows, without exception, did excellent business. The Aunt Sallies, cinematographs, photographs, skittle alley, mutoscopes, Rontgen rays exhibition, conjuring, fortune-telling and the various minor methods adopted for the easy extraction of coin all continued to be highly successful in their purpose. At the Rifle Range there were again shooting competitions. A silver pen given by Messrs. Bhicajee, and a photo frame given by Mr. Dinshaw, were offered for the ladies' competition and four boxes of cigarettes and 100 cigars presented by the Anglo-Indian Cigar Co. for the gentlemen's competition. In passing it may be mentioned that in the erection of the range considerable assistance was given by Messrs. White McCool and Co., who gave a great deal of materials for the purpose. The experts at the Oyster and American drinks bar were kept well occupied, mixing cocktails under the various names of Mr. Kruger, Tomtit, Stella, Cheetah and Lady Mary, besides squashes, fixes, straits and flips. There was a particular run on "Mr. Kruger."

THE MUTOSCOPE.

The mutoscope was a source of ceaseless attraction, large numbers being constantly gathered round the instruments on exhibition. It presents animated photographs of cabinet size, the working being on the penny in the slot system. The instrument has been introduced into Bombay within the last few weeks. For this we are indebted to the enterprise of Mr. J. B. Beattie, the well-known turf accountant, who obtained from the Mutoscope and Biograph Company of India, Limited, the exclusive right of exhibiting the mutoscope in Bombay and Central India. For this purpose he has formed a company (the Bombay and Central India Mutoscope Company, Limited), with a capital of Rs. 2,25,000. The whole of the capital of the new concern has been subscribed, and its directors are Mr. J. B. Beattie and his brother, Mr. David Beattie. The representative of the present company, the Mutoscope and Biograph Company of India is Mr. H. King, who has resided in India for many years. He exhibits the instrument and is confident that the mutoscope will have as successful a career in India as it is having in Europe and America. The British Mutoscope and Biograph Company, which has a capital of £300,000, is doing well, and its subsidiary companies, which have been formed to work different districts in England, Scotland and Ireland, with capitals varying from £6,000 to £75,000, are paying dividends ranging from 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. The Mutoscope and Biograph Company of India intend to form companies for Bengal, Madras, the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Burmah, Ceylon, etc. As a money earner the mutoscope appears to be far superior to any of the "penny-in-the-slot" machines hitherto seen. The Bombay Company is opening up shops all over the city and all classes will be enabled to view the living pictures of the mutoscope for the modest half-an-anna.

To-night the price of admission will be Re. 1 until 8 o clock and 8 annas after that hour.

At the close of the Fete to-night a grand display of fire-works will take place.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THE second day's racing in connection with the Bombay Yacht Club Regatta took place yesterday afternoon. The conditions were favourable for sailing. The chief event was yachts of any rig or size, with time allowance for rating. All the crack boats of the Club were entered, including the Stella (Colonel Boyd), Turquoise (Mr. E. S. Luard), Nanta (Mr. E. T. W. Oliver), and Melody (Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth). The course was from the Committee Vessel, round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock, round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy, and thence to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. The distance is over 14 miles. The Stella, however, did not start, owing to a misunderstanding. The Turquoise was the first over the line, and was the first round South Karanja Buoy. She increased her lead to the run up to Sunk Rock, the Melody being second, the Nanta being a long way behind. The Turquoise continued to increase her advantage and passed the line an easy winner, and the other boats finished in the order named above. There was also a race for licensed Karachi and Jolly boats, for which there were eight entries, the competitors having to sail over a seven-mile course, starting from the Committee Vessel, round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock, and to finish at Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. There were only three starters, and the Asprey eventually won easily. The following are the corrected times :—

For licensed Karachi and Jolly boats. 1st prize, Rs. 30; 2nd prize, Rs. 20; and 3rd prize, Rs. 10. To start at 3-30 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time of Arrival. H	M	S	Corrected Time. H	M	S
Asprey (prize)	5	27	9	1	57	9
Parvati	5	36	54	2	6	54
Mahmudi	5	48	0	2	18	0

For all yachts of any rig and size on the R. B. Y. C. list. Y. R. A. time allowance for rating. 1st prize, Rs. 250; 2nd prize, Rs. 100, and 3rd prize, Rs. 50.

Names of Boats.	Time of Arrival. M	S	Corrected Time. H	M	S
Turquoise (prize)	1	13	5	49	53	2	40	30
Melody	1	37	6	5	0	2	55	13
Nanta	Sor		6	11	15	3	3	5

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

REPRESENTATION BY THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE following correspondence has been sent to us for publication :—

The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Railway) Bombay.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

SIR,—The attention of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has been called to a proposal—which they understand is now before the Government of India—to transfer the control of the Southern Mahratta Railway from the Bombay Railway Department to that of Madras.

2. The matter has received the careful consideration of my Committee, and I am instructed to say that they are unanimously of opinion that such transference, if sanctioned, would re-act prejudicially upon the interests of the commercial community of Bombay. The Committee understand that this Railway—since its commencement in 1891—has been controlled by Government official attached to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department in Bombay. This arrangement would appear to be most convenient for merchants using the line; and as the official in question is always open to be consulted on trade matters connected with the line, merchants naturally prefer to confer with him personally, instead of having to write letters to a distant place and so involve delay. It is not unusual also for the officers of the Southern Mahratta Railway to frequently visit Bombay for the purpose of interviewing merchants in the same connection and an examination of the following table will show that Bombay—both imports and exports—takes by far the largest portion of the traffic carried over the line :—

Statement showing the S. M. Railway goods traffic carried to and from Madras and Bombay during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899.

	Madras. Outwards. Mds.	Inwards. Mds.	Bombay. Outwards. Mds.	Inwards. Mds.
1897	615,471	262,379	1,318,956	1,890,953
1898	851,572	237,032	2,349,938	1,610,759
1899	838,413	224,761	+5,059,382	1,258,814

The Bombay figures include the traffic via Marmugoa.
+ Includes traffic only up to week ending 16-12-99.

As the line in question is directly connected with the G. I. P. Railway, and the figures given above show that the bulk of the traffic carried by the S. M. Railway has to pass over the G. I. P. Railway, the Committee consider that the two lines should be controlled from the same centre. If, however, it is found that the work presses heavily on the Administrative Staff in Bombay, the Committee would respectfully suggest that the establishment should be strengthened by the appointment of a Deputy Officer. A similar course would probably have to be followed, if the management of the line were transferred to Madras; but as Bombay is more directly connected with the Railway in question, the Committee trust that H. E. the Governor in Council may be pleased to support their representation in favour of the present arrangement being continued.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) O. J. MICHAEL, Ag. Secretary.

No. 451 of 1900.

P. W. Department, Railway Branch,

Bombay Castle, 28th February, 1900.

To The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 22nd February 1900, requesting this Government to support the representation of the Chamber in favour of the present arrangement as regards the control of the Southern Mahratta Railway being continued.

2. In reply I am to intimate that this Government have already requested the Government of India to continue the present system of control, and to state that the decision of the Supreme Government will be communicated to the Chamber on receipt.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. WILLCOCKS,
Under Secretary to Government.

ACCOMMODATION FOR LASCAR SEAMEN.

Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 28th February, 1900.

The Secretary to Government, Marine Department, Bombay.

SIR,—Under the instructions of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 32 G. of the 23rd January, 1900, forwarding copies of correspondence regarding the minimum allowance of space prescribed for Lascar seamen, and requesting to be furnished with the views of the Chamber in the matter.

2. The papers have received the careful consideration of my Committee, and the owners and Agents of Steamship Companies in Bombay have been consulted on the subject.

3. I am now instructed to say that the position is, in no way, altered since the Bombay Chamber of Commerce addressed Government on 25th January 1895, except that the last five years have confirmed all the arguments then put forward in favour of maintaining the space at present provided. The Committee do not see why there should be any conflict between the British and Indian Law regarding the space allotted to seamen. If the Board of Trade would add a sub-section to section 210 of the British Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, stating the minimum space to be allotted to each Lascar seaman, and accept for such space the measurements provided for in the Indian Merchant Seamen's Act XIII of 1859, viz., 6 superficial feet and 36 cubic feet, any existing conflict between British and Indian Law would, my Committee consider, be done away with. Long experience has shown that the above space is amply sufficient.

4. The idea suggested in paras. 3 and 6 of the letter from the Government of India, No. 5588, S. R., dated 9th December 1899, appears to be that if certain shipowners are in the habit of giving more space to the Lascars than the minimum prescribed by law, there would be no hardship in increasing the legal minimum up to what is now given without compulsion. On this point the Committee cannot agree with Government. The legal limit in this case should, they consider, be minimum necessary for health and reasonable comfort, and the experience of the years 1876 to 1899 shows that the 6 superficial feet and 36 cubic feet does ensure health and comfort. In the letter from the Government of India referred to above, it is stated that the Medical Practitioners and Sanitary Officers who are consulted should be requested to state as precisely as possible the positive evidence, if any, which may have led them to consider the present accommodation insufficient. This, the Committee consider, is a very essential point, and it is most important that the condition as to positive evidence should be insisted on, as there does not appear to be any evidence, as far as the Chamber is aware, to prove that the present accommodation is insufficient, and nothing short of such proof should be allowed to alter the present law.

5. From enquiries instituted by the Committee it appears that Lascar crews are perfectly contented with the present space, and it must be obvious to any one acquainted with the conditions under which Lascars live on boardship that the accommodation is infinitely superior to anything they are accustomed to in their own homes on shore, while on boardship they have the additional advantage of pure air, pure water and good food.

6. For the reasons above enumerated, therefore, the Committee would respectfully protest against any alteration being made in the Indian law in respect of the accommodation hitherto provided for native seamen and they trust H. E. the Governor-in-Council may see his way to support the Chamber's views in this matter.—I have, &c.,

C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

WILLIAM GREAVES,
Chairman.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, Commander F. M. Barwick, arrived in harbour, yesterday afternoon, from Aden, which port she left on the 1st instant, with the following details:—Captain and Mrs. Gordon, Miss Brake, 2 clerks, 1 woman, 2 children, 15 native details, 10 women, and 9 children. The Clive left Madras on the 16th January last, with the 27th Madras Infantry, to replace the B. C. Africa Rifles, and reached Mauritius on the 27th idem; on the same day the regiment was disembarked. On the 5th ultimo, the 2nd Battalion British Central Africa Rifles, which created a disturbance on the 9th December last, was transhipped on board from the B. I. steamer Nurbudda and remained in port till the 16th, when she left for Seychelles, arriving at the latter port on the 20th, where she received orders to convey the regiment to Somaliland. She left the port on the same day and arrived at Aden on the 26th, but no communication could be had with shore, on account of the plague there. The Clive proceeded to Berbera, where the regiment was landed on the 27th February. The regiment is under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brake, D.S.O., there are besides 15 officers, one Sergeant-Major (British), 886 non-commissioned officers and men, 206 women, 85 children, and 10 followers. In fairness to the regiment it must be stated that the men behaved splendidly and observed military discipline and ship's rules, during the time they were on board the Clive. The Clive returned to Aden on the 28th and left for Bombay on the following day. She will sail for England on the 20th instant with invalids.

LORD NORTHCOTE AT THE JULAI HOSPITAL.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE, C. B., accompanied by Captain the Hon'ble Beresford Greville, Aide-de-Camp, visited the Julai Plague Hospital, at Ripon Road, last evening. His Excellency on arrival was received by Mr. A. D. Woodburn, I.C.S., Plague Commissioner; Colonel Wilkins, I.M.S., Special Medical Officer; Captain Wooldridge, District Plague Officer; Sirdar Oomer Jamal, Sirdar Cassam Haji Mitha, Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak Curtas, and the leaders of the Julai community in Bombay. Mr. Woodburn introduced Sirdar Oomer Jamal and other native gentlemen to his Excellency. The Hospital and its compound were profusely decorated with festoons of flowers and flags and bannerets of varied colours, while a part of the road leading to it was carpeted with crimson cloth. Lord Northcote was conducted to the different wards, where he made several inquiries regarding the treatment and condition of the patients. The hospital, which is maintained by Sirdar Oomer Jamal, at present contains sixty-six patients, of whom thirty are suffering from plague, and the rest from relapsing fever. At the conclusion of the inspection, the party proceeded to where seats had been provided for his Excellency and other gentlemen. Here Sirdar Oomer Jamal presented new clothes to thirty-five patients, who were to be discharged cured from the hospital. His Excellency was decorated with a floral wreath and presented with a bouquet by Sirdar Oomer Jamal. A photograph of his Excellency and all those present was then taken and Lord Northcote left the hospital. As his Excellency took his seat in the carriage, Sirdar Oomer Jamal showered on him flowers, while a large crowd of people, on the roadways, gave hearty cheers.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

AT this examination there were 912 candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of candidates sent up from each of the twelve Colleges, and the number of those who succeeded in passing the examination :—

Colleges.	1899. Candidates.	1899. Successful Candidates.	1898. Candidates.	1898. Successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College	135	60	105	41
Deccan College	45	25	47	25
Wilson College	112	60	106	62
St. Xavier's College	79	44	71	28
Gujarat College	127	62	119	52
Rajaram College	34	19	59	24
Baroda College	79	45	71	21
Fergusson College	128	53	67	30
Samaldas College	60	38	54	22
Dayaram Jethmal Sind College	32	27	34	17
Maharashtra College	—	—	22	12
Collegiate Institution	—	—	3	...
Ex-Students	89	39	119	29
Total	912	471	841	364

Of the 39 ex-students who passed the examination, 2 were from Elphinstone College, 2 from Wilson College, 2 from St. Xavier's College, 4 from Rajaram College, 6 from Baroda College, 3 from Samaldas College, 2 from Deccan College, 1 from D. J. Sind College, 11 from Fergusson College, 1 from Gujarat College and 4 from Maharashtra College.

Of the successful candidates 332 were Hindus, 65 Parsis, 10 Mahomedans, 7 Portuguese, 6 Europeans and 1 Jew. 4 passed in the first class, and 92 in the second class.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

At this examination there were 498 candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of candidates sent up from each of the ten Colleges, and the number of those who succeeded in passing in the examination :—

Colleges.	1899. Candidates.	1899. Successful Candidates.	1898. Candidates.	1898. Successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College	61	38	69	42
Deccan College	33	29	31	16
Wilson College	91	53	88	47
St. Xavier's College	32	17	36	21
Gujrat College	53	23	45	22
Rajaram College	23	14	20	15
Baroda College	35	20	45	25
Fergusson College	45	24	43	20
Samaldas College	22	12	20	12
Dayaram Jethmal Sind College	16	13	11	7
Ex-Students	79	39	84	27
Total	498	289	491	254

Of the 39 ex-students who passed the examination, 7 were from Elphinstone College, 8 from Wilson College, 7 from St. Xavier's College, 1 from Gujarat College, 4 from Rajaram College 5 from Baroda College, 4 from Fergusson College, 2 from Samaldas College and 1 from D. J Sind College.

Of the successful candidates 223 were Hindus 48 Parsis, 5 Portuguese 6 Mahomedans 4 Europeans and Eurasians and 3 Jews. 4 passed in the first class and 52 in the second class.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

At this examination there were 362 candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of candidates sent up from each of the nine Colleges, and the number of those who succeeded in passing the examination :—

Colleges.	1899. Candidates.	1899. Successful Candidates.	1898. Candidates.	1898. Successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College	51	37	54	45
Deccan College	35	25	34	21
Wilson College	70	49	44	27
St. Xavier's College	32	26	29	23
Gujarat College	21	12	18	11
Baroda College	24	17	31	25
Fergusson College	39	24	38	26
Samaldas College	12	10	9	6
Dayaram Jethmal Sind College	10	10	11	8
Ex-Students	68	43	54	29
Total	362	253	320	221

Of the 43 ex-students who passed the examination, 4 were from Elphinstone College, 7 from Deccan College, 13 from Wilson College, 4 from St. Xavier's College, 2 from Gujarat College, 2 from Baroda College, 8 from Fergusson College, 2 from Samaldas College, and 1 from Dayaram Jethmal Sind College.

Of the successful candidate 200 were Hindus, 38 Parsees, 5 Mahomedan, 5 Portuguese, 4 Jews, and 1 Native Christian. 2 passed in the first class and 72 in the second class.

ELECTION OF DEANS AND SYNDICS.

AT a meeting of the Faculty of Civil Engineering of the University of Bombay held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes was elected Dean, and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban and Mr. C. I. Burke were elected Syndics in Civil Engineering.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Law, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade were elected Syndics in Law. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, having declined to accept the office of Dean in Law, the election to the office was postponed.

The Hon. Mr. E Giles was elected Dean in Arts; and the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Principal Macmillan, the Rev. Father Drechmann, and Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad were elected Syndics in Arts.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the Annual meeting and distribution of prizes advertised to take place at the Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, on Saturday next, the committee desire it to be known that one or two cases of measles have recently occurred, but as no child so affected has been allowed to remain in the school and as all sanitary precautions have been taken, it has been decided to make no change in the arrangements.—Yours, &c.,

JAMES P. CHRYSTAL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 8th March, 1900.

THE total expenditure on public works in Assam during 1898-99 amounted to over Rs. 41 lakhs, of which nearly 30 lakhs were spent on provincial works. The heavy charges under this head were due to the expenditure necessary to restore buildings and communications destroyed by the earthquake, and out of an assignment of 18 lakhs made by the Government of India 9 lacks were allotted to this object. Among the principal works were the rebuilding of the Assam Secretariat and numerous offices in Shillong for the various departments, together with the building of residences in Gauhati and Sylhet for officials who were residered houseless by the earthquake.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

I HAVE received a communication from a source which is responsible and not to be questioned. It is of a nature which ought to be made as public as possible. A large part of the sum subscribed by the public—not the Government, but private persons—for the wives and children of soldiers now in the front has been placed in the hands of the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund for distribution. It is, of course, most desirable not to increase expense of management; but surely, before conferring these large powers upon any person or persons, care should be taken that they would be exercised with as much privacy as possible, with some delicacy, and with some show of sympathy and pity for bereavement and poverty. Now observe how this kindly and sympathetic company carry out their duties. The widow of a journalist killed in action as a volunteer in the Imperial Light Horse, wrote to ask if anything would be done for herself and her child. She received in reply a P. O. O. for £6, which she was instructed to present at the nearest post-office, where, after answering a long string of questions forwarded, the postmaster would cash the order. These questions were personal and inquisitorial to the last degree. Among others, this gentlewoman was asked if she had been receiving relief from the parish. In other words, she was ordered to reveal to the postmaster of the village or the small town the whole of her private affairs. Naturally, she returned the money order with an indignant letter refusing to accept assistance at the price of personal insult. She communicated the facts to the journal for which her husband had worked; the editor sent a representative to the office to inquire into the matter; he was told that this was their system; that no change would be made, and that every applicant would have to go through the same form. Now, as there will certainly be many applicants of the better sort—those gentlewomen who shrink from the coarse publicity of a village post office—would it not be well to get a question or two asked in the House—whether this kind of callousness to the feelings of the recipients was contemplated when we sent our cheques to the Fund? My own very humble contribution was certainly made in the hope and expectation that it would be used to alleviate, not to increase, the sufferings of some unfortunate woman bereft of husband and bread winner. It is necessary to project the Fund against fraud, but surely some method might be devised which should also protect the feelings of the applicants.

Take, for instance, the administration of the Royal Literary Fund. I sat on the council for some years, and I know. The fund relieves the necessities of literary folk. The applicant has to fill in a form, a simple form, stating the necessitous nature of the case, and the literary position and past work of the applicant. The case is brought before the council at its next meeting; the secretary reports; the council acts; no one outside knows anything at all about the application; no one outside knows anything about the grant; above all, there is no form of questions to be filled up and handed in to a public office, where it may be read by all the clerks, and reported, with comments, to all the world.

A tract has recently been circulated in the United States by the hundred thousand, or, perhaps, the million. Now the very best way of disseminating knowledge is by the distribution of a tract; not the distribution in one place for a week, but the distribution everywhere and repeatedly. The newspaper is good as far as it goes, but it does not, as a rule, repeat things, and in order to get any bit or bits of detached knowledge into the head of the average man, there must be repetition. The tract before me is an indictment of the very average man. Since it concerns him and him only, all the more need for hammering and pounding and rubbing it in. The average man, says the writer of the tract, is a shirker of work; he has no capacity for independent action; his only desire is to scrape through without being dismissed; he has no strength of will; he has no idea of "catching hold." Says my author: "These are the things which put pure Socialism so far into the future. If men will not act for themselves, what will they do when the benfit of their efforts is for all? We talk," he goes on, "about the homeless wanderer seeking for work; what, however, about the employer growing old before his time, in the effort to get intelligent work out of his people?" In every factory there is a constant weeding-out process going on. The employed is always sending away "helps that have shown their incapacity to further the interests of the business and others are being taken on. Civilisation, in a word, is one long, anxious search for the man who can and will work—who will "catch hold."

A great deal of this indictment, as every employe, knows, is perfectly true; the great mass of mankind, happily for the few, are not ambitions; they are content to do what they have to do, they watch for no opportunities, they catch at no chances. If, however, my tract does not exaggerate the incompetence of the average American employe, he is worse than our own. For there is certainly an immense amount of z

screwdriver, and everything else necessary for her work. At the time I thought the scheme looked promising. Indeed, I am sure that if it had a fair show and was properly worked out, there should be by this time in New York or Boston—I forget where the scheme was first launched—a large and flourishing profession which we should be ready to imitate. The "mender," one sees clearly, might become very quickly a person of the greatest possible importance; she would be a necessary addition to every household. Is it possible to start the profession in this country?

The other day we were talking about the bewildering choice of events commemorated in an almanack. I have now made a little list from Whitaker. I do so out of no disrespect for that admirable institution, which is, indeed, a necessary to the right conduct of life. The list I have made is that of the great people whose births are mentioned in the table for February. They are as follows: Cruikshank, Lord Salisbury Henry Irving, Ann Radcliffe, Lord Mayo, Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir Lintorn Simmons, Lord Clarendon, Duchess of Albany, Duke of Bedford, Sir N. Salmon, George Washington, Samuel Pepys, and Lord Cromer. Out of this we might take, no one objecting, Ann Radcliffe, Lord Mayo, Lord Clarendon (born 1608), and the Duke of Bedford. On the other hand, here is another list, which I think is a good deal better than Whitaker's, of people born in February. Look at them, Coke, Kemble, Dickens, Samuel Butler, Congreve, Dean Milman, Cotton Mather, Talleyrand, Galileo, Melanchthon, Coligny, Charles Lamb, Casaubon, Rodney Copernicus, Voltaire, Garrick, Handel, Clive, Arago, Victor Hugo, Longfellow, Montaigne. I find these names in some old notes of mine, and have not verified them; but hope they are correct. At the same time I admit the difficulty of selection when space is limited. First of all I would have no living persons on the list at all; next, in order to give greater importance to the selection could it not represent war and politics in one year; literature and science in the next; and events in another year?

THE HISTORY OF A GREAT REFORM.

Chapter I. The first man who preached it was a monk of Italy. At first they laughed at him; then they grew afraid of him; then they burned him with two or three of his disciples. The doctrine, therefore, became dangerous, and was only whispered from father to son. And so it continued for many generations.

Chapter II. Another man, in another country, began to preach the same doctrine. A poet of the people took it up, and his verses were repeated in taverns and wherever men did congregate. And, suddenly, with one accord, the people rose and snatched arms and demanded that great Reform. They were put down by the men in armour with great slaughter. And so that attempt failed. Yet the doctrine lived.

Chapter III. At a time of general upheaval the doctine was again revived. They arrested the men who preached it and tried them on the charge of high treason. So again it was suppressed.

Chapter IV. Certain papers began, timidly at first, to advocate this teaching as a new thing. The writers were called Atheist, Levellers, Radicals, Traitors, Dreamers, Mischievous Fools. Yet the doctrine grew.

Chapter V. A great statesman, convinced of his backing, otherwise he would have gone on calling names introduced a measure of reform based on this pernicious doctrine. And it was carried, and everybody proclaimed the wisdom of the great statesman, and nobody remembered the martyrs and confessors and the prisoners who had suffered in that cause.

The moral of this history is that it is always dangerous and generally useless to be a prophet before the time is ripe. Unfortunately, when ripeness sets in, the prophetic utterance have become commonplaces—the wisdom of the man in the street. The wise prophet anticipates his hearess by half an hour; he then brings along the spark to the train already laid; then everybody falls into line, and proudly contemplates in the glass his own wisdom.

Take my own case, for example, I once put forward—some years ago, I think—a beautiful plan for the reform of the House of Lords. You shall see for yourself directly what a simple, comprehensive, thorough measure it is. Yet, if you will belive me, no ono took the least notice of it. The proof is that the House of Lords remains exactly the same as it was nine years ago. This it is to be a prophet before the point of ripeness. My plan was simply this. On the death of a peer, his life and his deeds shall be considered by a committee of Lords and Commons, or, if you prefer, by a court consisting of the Judges of Appeal. If it is shown that he has performed no service for the State his peerage will be taken from his family. As a strong man brought rank and honour to the House, so a weak man should destroy the rank and honour. What could be fairer? There are so many ways of serving the state that any man of a vigorous and active intellect could save his peerage. For a like reason a peer who disgraced himself should, *ipso facto*, terminate his peerage. If a great man bestowed this gift—a very real and valuable gift, meaning social consideration and power, as well as wealth—a profligate or a disgraceful man should terminate it. There are not many existing titles which would be endangered, but consider the deterrent effect which such a penalty would produce. I fear, however, that I am in this respect still the prophet whose voice falls unheeded, because the time is not yet ripe.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

SNOW, frost, and fog, have been alternating lately, and the climatic conditions have been about as bad as it is possible to imagine. For a little while, things were more favourable, as before the last falls of snow, the roads, under the action of Nor'Easterly winds, had become dry and hard, and cyclists were not slow to take advantage of the change. But the sudden fall of snow late last Saturday afternoon and a subsequent fall, have speedily changed all for the worse. The City of London, thanks to the army of sweepers the Corporation is able to employ, has soon become clean, but in the neighbouring districts the roads have been turned into quagmires of frozen filth, owing to the plentiful application of bay salt. The freezing mixture thus induced is of the most abominable description, and must work sad havoc to tyres and rims of those cycles which are used in town for business purposes.

The critics of the National Cyclists Union, and there are many, are wondering how it is that, although it was authoritatively stated that the work of the Union could not be carried on efficiently on a three-and-sixpeny subscription, and hence the raising of the same to five shillings; notwith-tanding, it is possible to pay one shilling commission upon each member introduced. It would seem from the invariably outspoken and frequently hostile comments which are being directed against the Union from so many quarters, that there are many who view it with no kindly eye. As a legislative body for the proper governance and direction of cycle racing it has done splendid work and in this domain of sport it is absolutely indispensable. But when it branches out into the social side of the pastime and seeks to cater for the touring cyclist, it immediately finds itself in conflict with the Cyclists, Touring Club, with all its vast influence and attendan-jealousies to oppose it.

The Royal Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, has, with commendable forethought, made an appeal to cyclists to exercise discretion in the matter of exercising their dogs when doggie's owner happens to be-a-wheel. For a rider who is supposed to have some regard for his four-footed companion, to take Carlo along at high speed for considerable distances, and to extend his run into the country without consideration for the limited powers of his dog, affords an example of thoughtlessness that is almost culpable. The devoted nature of the canine will prompt him to follow until the forces of nature are wholly spent and he sinks from exhaustion. Presuming doggie has sufficient energy left to reach home it will probably be in so enfeebled a condition that he will be glad to slink into his kennel, and remain their completely "knocked" for the remainder of the day.

The better plan is never to let your dog accompany you a wheel unless perphaps, for a short spin in the early morning. Dogs trotting behind cycles, especially on roads much frequented by wheelmen, are a nuisance, and will earn for the rider so transgressing the enmity of other wheelmen, whom he will meet on the road. Young untrained dogs especially, which playfully jump up at the cyclist, or run barking in front of his wheel, would probably come to a sudden and violent end, and "could curses kill, as doth the mandrake's groan. The writer remembers a curious incident, in relation to a dog and a wheel. A cyclis in Kent was seen walking by his machine, and vainly endeavouring to coax a young collie to follow. But the dog, utterly exhausted, would go a few steps and then lie down in the gutter, the cyclist having to lift him on his feet to start him going. This caused a crowd to collect, and, at last seeing there was no help for it, the cyclist slung the exhausted puppy across the saddle, and wheeled him home, amid laughter.

The combination of cycle manufacturers with the view of taking steps to arrest the present ruinous competition in the price-cutting line, in order to be successful must be thoroughly comprehensive. If any of the important firms who make a cheap machine stand out the plan is doomed to failure. Of course from the rider's point of view a general raising of prices is a bad potent, and indeed, if it were possible to make 'a corner" in cycles it would be a bad outlook for the wheelman. But there are so many difficulties in the way that this is impossible, the chief of which is that such a course would open the door to a renewed American competition for English trade. Every rider must, however, in justice, admit that if cycles at, say, ten guineas, cannot be made to sell at a profit, now; with greatly increased cost of fuel and of labour etc., the makers are quite as much justified in raising the prices of machines as coal merchants are in raising the price of coals.

That the cheapening of cycles has done a vast deal of good and brought pleasure to thousands who were formerly prevented from possessing a machine owing to the cost being prohibitive, no one can doubt. There is scarcely a firm to-day which is not appealing to the public through the medium of a ten-guinea machine. Of course, no one in his senses expects that he will get a high grade mount with all the amenities associated therewith, at that price. The most he can expect is that he will get a strong reliable machine that will carry him out and bring him home safely on his excursions. But it will be difficult to persuade the public, after all the firms have taken the initiative, that a machine cannot be made and advantageously sold at that price. And then the result will be that those makers who still determine to give the public the cheap mount, will be enabled to pose as public benefactors, and reap the advantage.

Of course, the man who determines on a cheap machine cannot expect the same pleasurable riding as the man who pays his sixteen guineas. A cheap machine will have second-grade tyres in all probability, and this fact alone will militate in a very marked degree against the rider enjoying the maximum of pleasure derivable from the pastime. Where it is not exactly a question of means, which leaves no choice in the matter, it will be found that it is the "green" rider, or novice, who buys the cheap mount. The seasoned rider knows enough to know the advantage in case of running of a high-grade machine, and cheerfully lays out his sixteen pounds, or so, accordingly. Now, seeing that there must be thousands of seasoned or prudent riders who will leave the cheap machine severely alone, it is difficult to understand why one class of buyer should not balance the other and thus a mo- "dusvivendi" for the trade be established.

A mass meeting of amateurs, at which many Southern Clubs were represented, has been held in response to the invitation of the Secretary of the Anerley Bicycle Club, to consider the proposal that amateur wheelmen should meet at the club's headquarters at the Crystal Palace, to discuss the proposal for holding open amateure events once a week, whereof the prizes were to be derived from the funds that would accrue from the letting of the grand-stand and enclosure to witness the racing, and the entrance fees. The spokesman for the Anerley Club pointed out that they had not the slightest intention of attempting to wean members from other clubs to join their own. The events were to be friendly inter-club events, promoted by the Club, wholly and solely in the interests of amateur sport. It was explained that the receipts from the enclosure, &c., would be pooled, and at the end of the season the winners would purchase their own prizes through the club. Loud cheers greeted the statement that the handicapping and timing would be gratuitously provided by N. C. U. officials. Only a small entrance fee is to be charged. The first event is down for the 10th May next.

The amateurs are likely to be much in evidence during the approaching season, especially if other clubs show similar activity to that displayed by the Anerley and Catford Clubs in their attempt to promote inter-club meetings, and amateur sport generally. It is a remarkable fact that among the best known amateur riders Dunlop tyres are every bit as popular as among the professionals.

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITY OF RESEARCH.

THE Committee, appointed by the Bombay Corporation for the purpose of considering, in consultation with the Commissioner, and suggesting to what extent assistance should be rendered by the Bombay Municipality to the proposed Indian University of Research, and the proper manner in which it can be rendered, report that, having given very careful consideration to the subject, they passed the following Resolution:—

"That this Committee resolve that the Corporation be recommended to reply to the Chairman of the Provisional Committee of the proposed University of Research that this Corporation will be very glad annually to make such contribution towards the maintenance of such university as may be reasonable, having regard (1) to its means from time to time; (2) to the extent of the allowances to other educational objects it makes every year; (3) to the usefulness of the institution itself; and other considerations which usually guide the Corporation in such matters: further, that it should be clearly understood that the Corporation cannot bind itself to make such grants for longer periods than each Municipal year; lastly, that as indicating the extent of the support which the Corporation would be prepared to contribute under present circumstances the sum of Rs. 30,000 per annum might be mentioned as the probable contribution."

The Committee recommend the Corporation that a reply be sent to the Chairman of the Provisional Committee of the proposed Research University in terms of the above Resolution.

The following note is appended to the report from Mr. K. N. Wadya:—

It has been stated that it will perhaps be five years before the University will be in working order and can claim the grant, and when "the Corporation cannot bind itself to make such grants for longer periods than each Municipal year." I do not understand what is meant by asking the present Corporation to name the sum which their successors would have to pay. As the succeeding Corporations are not bound to carry out the promises or suggestions of the present Corporation, I think it unfair, both to us and to the Provisional Committee, to make a promise the due fulfilment of which it is hard to guarantee.

In my opinion the claims of all educational institutions for grants can only be considered when the sanitary wants of the city have received full consideration and when the city is in a prosperous condition and the finances of the Municipality are in a flourishing state, and not when they are at the lowest ebb and the rate-payers are burdened with the maximum of taxation, even the food of the poor being taxed, and when it is hard to say under what additional taxation and burdens the city will have to groan, owing to the ravages of plague, small-pox, and other epidemics, and the evil effects of famine and the responsibility of bearing the burden of the deficits in the working of the Improvement Trust and the large sanitary works still to be taken in hand.

At a time when it is not known if the Imperial Government will, owing to the difficulties of famine, continue the plague grant or stop it, it behoves us, as the "chosen mouth-piece" of the public, not to enter into fresh liabilities.

The Corporation is asked to promise a grant of Rs. 30,000 when the Imperial and Provincial Governments have contented themselves up to now by only expressing their sympathy towards the institute and not making any mention of the grants to be expected from them, and when it is not known what support is promised by Native Chiefs and the public of Bombay. It may here be asked if it is incompetent for the Corporation to make a grant for an institution which will partly be located in the city and partly outside its limits.

In giving very careful consideration to the subject and "suggesting to what extent assistance should be rendered by the Bombay Municipality to the proposed Indian University of Research and the proper manner in which it can be rendered," the Committee has forgotten to consult the Commissioner as to the ways and means of making the grant.

Though admitting the usefulness of the University, I am strongly of opinion, for the reasons stated above, that we should at present withhold promising or making any grant and await the dawn of happier times for the consideration of the question.

BOMBAY RACES.

HANDICAP.

TENTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

The Horse Hurdles—Distance 1 mile. Medowra 11 12 Nellgow 11 4, Inspector 9 12, Bosun 9 6, Wallerygang 9 3 and Milchester 9. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6 lbs.

The Mareh Stakes—Distance 5 furlong. Churchlight 9 10, Antwerp 9 5, Kettledrum 9 2, Nellgow 8 8, Dakin 8 6, Truffle 8 4, Albicore 7 9, Wilfred 7 8, Peerage 7 7, and Planet 7 3.

The Worlee Plate—Distance 1 mile. Rubdan 9 4, Hakum 9 1, Defender 8, Bonaparte 8 10, Secundar 8 4, Regal 8 3, Valcan 7 7, Patrick 7 5, Sherwood 7 2 and Pilot 7.

The Chinchpoogly Plate—Distance 5 furlongs, Brigand 9, Greyleg 8 11, Mulberry 8 10, Waher Mahomed 8 7, Councillor 8 6, Ruby 8 5, London 8 5, Sweet William 8 2, Expert 7 11, and Hurlingham 7 8.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 8th March, 1900.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RETURNS.

DURING the week ending the 24th ultimo the prices of the staple food-grains have risen in all districts except Broach, Khandesh, Belgaum, Kanara and Ratnagiri, where they have fallen or are stationary.

The statement showing the progress of relief measures during the week ending the 24th ultimo is appended. The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	807,224	818,962
Dependants	224,057	242,697
Gratuitously relieved in villages and poor-houses	71,569	74,155

The following relief works were started during the week under report:—

Ahmedabad.—Improving the Khan Tank, excavating the Carzar Tank, excavating the Bedor Tank, excavating the Balisna Tank, excavating the Gangasar Tank, and excavating the Kajesari Tank.

Kaira.—Dakor-Gomati Tank excavation, Borsad-Bhobba Tank and Nadiad-Undeval Tank excavation.

Broach.—Wanteria Tank.

Ahmednagar.—Metal-collection for the Ahmednagar Cantonment Road.

Bijapur.—Badami-Mudkavi road (test work converted into relief work).

The work of constructing a Railway feeder road to the Visapur Station has been added to the famine programme of the Ahmednagar District. Messrs N. Futehally and Co. having offered to employ famine labour on the extraction of fibre from the leaves of the aloe plant growing on the banks of canals in the Deccan, permission has been given to them to commence work on the Mutha Left Bank Canal as an experimental measure.

Three officers of the Burma Police have been deputed for famine duty in this Presidency and have been posted to the districts of Ahmednagar, Khandesh and Nasik, respectively. A District Medical Officer has been appointed to the Bijapur District.

The following allotments have been sanctioned:—Rs. 50,000 for kitchens attached to relief works in Gujarat, Rs. 1,000 for improvement of the water-supply in Nasik, Rs. 2,000 for contingent medical expenditure in connection with relief works, Rs. 500 for expenditure in connection with grass depots in Poona Rs. 240 (monthly) for payment of additional remuneration under Section 52 (f) of the Famine Code to certain Patils and Village Accountants in the Kopargaon and Shevgaon Talukas of the Ahmednagar District.

The following disbursements of takavi advance made up to the end of January 1900 in the districts named below have been reported to Government:—

District,	Under the Land Improvement Loans Act. Rs.	Under the Agriculturists Loans Act. Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	1,01,758	2,32,402
Kaira ...	1,03,732	1,06,044
Panch Mahals ...	8,451	33,502
Surat ...	34,329	9,434
Broach ...	88,365	2,22,109
Ahmednagar ...	1,00,685	1,01,803
Khandesh ...	73,688	9,532
Nasik ...	50,398	2,020
Poona ...	41,580	994
Satara (up to end of December 1899) ...	64,555	32,716
Sholapur ...	9,885	9,107
Thar and Parkar ...	...	18,357

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 6th March were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 5th, 4 feet against 4 feet 3 3-5 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops generally flourishing. Cattle weak for want of fodder in Karachi, Manjhand, Kotri, Kohishtan, Tatta and Keti talukas. Price of wheat at Karachi 8½ of jowari 10 of bajri 8 1-2, of rice 5 3-4, and of Bombay grass 17 3-4 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—No rain during week. Rabi crops thriving. Reaping of oil-seed crops commenced in Rohri and Kakar talukas. Fodder supply scarce in Ubauro and Mirpur talukas. Cattle dying of starvation in Ubauro taluka. Price of wheat 12, of jowari 12, of bajri 10 1-2, and of rice 9 seers per rupee. Price of fodder stationary.

Hyderabad.—Rabi crops injured by frost in ten talukas. Cattle in fair condition in Guni, Badin, Nausbahro, Moro and Kandiaro talukas. Price of rice varying from 8 to 11, of wheat from 8 to 11, of jowari from 10 to 12, and of bajri from 9 to 10 1-2 seers per rupee. Price of dry karbi varying from 4 annas to 1 rupee per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Harvesting of rabi crods commenced in Shahdadpur taluka. Fodder supply insufficient in Kashmor taluka. Price of jowari 12 seers 1 chatak, of bajri 10 seers 11 chataeks, of wheat 10 seers 4 chataks, and of rice 7 seers 15 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi 6 annas 2 pies per maund.

Thar and Parkar.—Rabi crops suffering from want of water in Mirpur Khas and Sanghar talukas and injured by frost in Sanghar and Umarkot talukas. Price of rice and bajri at Mirpur 9 and 10, at Khipra 11 1-4, 9-1-4at Sanghar 11 and 10, at Mithi 9 and 8 1-2 as Dipla 9 and 8, at Nagar 8 and 6 7-80, at Umarkot 10 and 8 3-4, and at Chachra 8 1 2 and 8 seers, per rup e. Price of dry karbi at Khipra and Umarkot one rupee per maund and at Mirpur varying from 8 to 12 annas per maund.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 3rd March, 1900).—No rain during week. Condition of irrigated standing rabi crops fair near sweet water wells and in the bed of the river. Water supply scarce in Viramgam taluka. Fodder supply very scanty. Cattle dying of starvation. Price of jowari 9 seers 40 tolas, of bajri 9 seers, of wheat 7 seers, and of rice 2nd sort 8 seers per rupee. Price of dry grass Rs. 17-8-0 per 1,000 bundles of hay and Rs. 10 per 100 bundles of jowari.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Standing irrigated crops in fair condition. Cattle in poor condition. Fodder supply extremely scarce. Price of bajri 7 1-2 and of maize 8 1-2 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 5th March 1900).—No rain during week. Rain entirely insufficient throughout the district. Standing rabi crops in irrigated lands in fair condition. Reaping of china and kang and cutting of tobacco in progress. Fodder supply very scanty. Cattle dying of starvation. Agricultural stock in bad condition. Price of wheat 7 1-6, of rice 7 3-4, of bajri 7 2-3, and of bavto 8 5-8 seers per rupee. Price of fodder 11 seers of sundhia, 11 of bajri and 42 of kharsali per rupee.

Broach.—Cotton crops still flowering in the northern part of Ankleswar taluka. Fodder supply scanty. Grass not available in Amod and Vagra talukas.

Colaba (Bombay).—Temperature normal on 28th, 3rd and 6th; abnormal temperature 1° cool on 1st, 2nd and 4th, and 2° cool on 5th. Vapour in air excessive throughout the week except on 3rd and 4th, when it was normal. Wind normal throughout the week.

Thana.—Burning of rab materials in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Surat.—Irrigated crops in fair condition. Lands being prepared for cultivation. Condition of cattle and fodder supply fair.

Kolaba.—Rabi crops in fair condition except in Karjat taluka and Nagothna mahal and in parts of Mahad taluka. Reaping of rabi crops in progress in some places. Rab operations continue. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains almost stationary.

Ratnagiri.—No rain during week. Collection and burning of rab materials in progress. Summer crops in fair condition. Prices of food-grains steady throughout the district except in Ratnagiri and Chiplun talukas and Guhagar petha. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 9 seers 78 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 8 seers 64 tolas at Mandangad to 10 seers 30 tolas at Rajapur. Price of nachni at Ratnagiri 10 seers 46 tolas and in the district varying from 10 seers 64 tolas at Sangameshvar, to 12 seers 76 tolas at Rajapur. Price of dry grass varying from 2 annas per maund at Sangameshvar, to 12 annas 10 pies at Dapoli.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. Crops in irrigated lands in good condition. Preparation of lands for next season continues. Fodder supply insufficient. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory owing to scarcity of fodder. Cattle suffering for want of either water or fodder.

Nasik.—Reaping of rabi crops nearly completed in Igatpuri taluka and in progress in Sinnar taluka and Dangi parts of Dindori taluka. Standing rabi crops withered in all talukas for want of water. In the hills condition of cattle and fodder supply still fair, but in other places cattle are suffering from want of fodder, and in Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas from want of water also. Prices of food-grains generally steady. Price of dry grass at Nasik 12 annas per 100 sheaves.

Ahmednagar.—Standing rabi crops in irrigated lands in fair condition in some places. Reaping continues. Fodder supply and condition of cattle unsatisfactory. Actual price of jowari at Nagar 8 seers 47 1-2 tolas, of bajri 8 seers 32 3-4 tolas, and of karbi 27 seers per rupee.

Poona.—Reaping of jowari and other crops commenced in Indapur and Bhimthadi talukas. Threshing of rabi crops commenced in Junnar taluka and Mulshi petha. Condition of cattle in Indapur and Maval talukas and Mulshi petha rather fair, while that of cattle in other parts of the district is growing worse. Price of jowari at Poona 19lbs. 8 4-5 tolas, of bajri 17lbs. 4 tolas, of karbi 50lbs. and of hay 63 2-3lbs per rupee.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 3rd March, 1900.—Rabi crops in some places in black soil and in garden lands in fair condition. Reaping of jowari completed in all talukas. Fodder supply becoming scanty. Condition of milch and plough cattle fair and of others bad. Grass not available. Price of jowari slightly risen in all talukas. Price of wheat 8 seers 6 chataks, of rice nine seers 12 chataks, of jowari 8 seers 15 chataks, and of bajri 9 seers 6 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Rs. 2-8-0 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—No rain during week. Harvesting of rabi crops completed. Grain supply sufficient. Supply of water and fodder getting scarce. Prices of food-grains risen in Karad, Javli, Koregaon, Man, Patan and Tasgaon talukas, and stationary elsewhere. Price of jowari at Satara 16 lbs. 26 tolas, of bajri 16 lbs. 36 tolas, and of karbi 56 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—No rain during week. Harvesting of rabi crops nearly completed. Cotton picking in progress in Bagalkot, Siddgi, Muddebihal, Hungund, Badami and Bagevadi talukas. Condition of cattle fair except in Badami and Sindgi talukas, where it is deteriorating owing to dearness of fodder. Average price of jowari 9 seers 13 chataks, of bajri 9 seers 2 chataks, of rice, 2nd sort 8 seers 8 chataks, of tur-dal 7 seers 11 chataks, and of karbi 168 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—No rain during week. Cotton picking in progress and threshing of kardai commenced in Chikodi, Parasgad and Sampgaon talukas. Water supply scanty. Cattle selling cheap.

Dharwar.—No rain during week. Rabi crops generally withered. Reaping of remnants of wheat almost over. Cotton picking still in progress. Westerly winds still continue favourable to crops in Kod and Ron talukas. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder supply scarce in seven talukas and water supply deficient in six talukas. Prices of food grains and karbi almost stationary.

Kanara.—No rain during week. On coast hot weather crops in ears and coming to maturity. Reaping commenced in some places. Above ghats threshing of rice, sowings and transplantation of hot weather crops, and harvesting of pepper continue. Garden and sugarcane crops in fair condition. Harvesting of sugarcane continues. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Fodder supply fairly sufficient. Price of rice at Karwar 19 lbs. and of ragi 26 lbs. 8 tolas per rupee. Price of grass one rupee per maund.

Rajkot.—Weather cold in the morning and hot at day. Irrigation of fodder and wheat crops in progress in some places. Reaping of wheat continues. Fodder supply extremely scarce. Cattle being maintained on fodder crops. Prices of food-grains rising. Price of wheat 7 seers 70 tolas, of bajri 7 seers 55 tolas, of jowari 8 seers 55 tolas, and of gram 8 seers 40 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Weather getting warm. Price of bajri 8 and of jowari 9 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Standing crops raised by well irrigation in fair condition. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory for want of fodder. Price of bajri 18, of jowari 19, of wheat 15, of rice superior 13, and of rice inferior 17 lbs. per British rupee.

THE FAMINE RELIEF ANNA FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. J. B. Petit's idea of adding to the Famine Fund in dribblets of two annas a head is a good one. It may interest your readers and perhaps quicken many a quiet, philanthropic worker into action, to know that a similar scheme was successfully launched during the famine of 1877.

"The Anna Relief Fund" proved the power of the penny and fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of the promoters—(Captain G. W. Oldham, Rev. Chas. Gilder, Messrs. W. E. Gordon, G. Claridge and the late Rev. Geo. Bowen)—Given a little feeling to prompt, and a little energy and enthusiasm to execute, and the poorest and most unambitious worker in any walk of life can render no inconsiderable service in working out the scheme. We need many and constant streamlets to feed the main river of charity—the Famine Fund—and the "Anna Fund" should prove no mean tributary to swell the volume.—Yours, &c.

ANANDRAO R. TALCHERKAR.

Bombay, March 7.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a special meeting and excerpts from the proceedings of an ordinary meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 28th February.

THE BUDGET.

Submitted the Budget Estimates for the year 1900-1901. A printed copy of the Estimates including the Chairman's prefactory statement had been issued to each Trustee on the 16th ult., as required by Section 52 of the Port Trust Act No. VI of 1879, which provides that such copies should be issued ten clear days prior to the meeting. Read Sections 52 and 53 of the Act relating to, and regulating the submission of, the Annual Estimates. A few trifling corrections of clerical errors had been made in the Budget and note since the last meeting of the Special Budget Committee.

The Chairman then made the following remarks:—"In framing the Estimates the Committee have taken the actuals of the year 1898-99 and the calender year 1899 as the basis of the calculations. The Trustees' income had in 1898-99 grown to a total of Rs. 52,15,927. Much of the improvement which has taken place in recent years is due to the development of sources of income which are unaffected by unfavourable conditions of a character such as prevail at present. But when those conditions affect the exports of grain, seed, and cotton, a temporary depression of revenue must nevertheless be expected. The Committee have taken the view that the foreign export trade in grain must necessarily cease to exist. Their estimate under this head has therefore been restricted to the small quantities of rice and other grains which will be re-shipped in Bombay to Coast Ports. Seeds have been reduced to figures considerably below those of the last famine year and cotton as also its product of twist and yarn, to limits which accord with the present out-look. On the other hand there is the probability that a good monsoon may improve the prospects in regard to the export trade in the second half of the financial year, but the Committee have not given much weight to this chance, as the improvement will come too late to have any material effect on the revenue. But the existence of famine and the large supplies of rice available in Burma will certainly result in an import trade which will to a large extent make up for the depression in the export trade, and this taken with the permanent improvements of income previously referred to have enabled the Committee to frame a Budget which will be sufficient to meet the expenses and leave a small surplus." The Budget was then considered, discussed and finally passed as originally prepared.

Resolution.—The Budget, as framed by the Chairman, assisted by the Special Committee, is sanctioned, and should be forwarded to Government as required under Section 54 of the Port Trust Act of 1879.

Submitted the following papers regarding the proposal to erect for Government a Telegraph and Post Office building at the Docks:—Demi official letter from the Chairman to the Postmaster General, Bombay, dated 19th December, 1899. Demi official letter from the Postmaster General, Bombay, dated 1st January, 1900. Letter from the Postmaster General, Bombay, No. 27984, dated 4th January, 1900. Letter from the Engineer, No. 400—87, dated 9th February, 1900. Detailed plans (No. 5282—M-6) and estimates for the proposed office.

Submitted proceedings of the Docks Committee, concurred in by the other Trustees, expressing the opinion that the site, arrangement, design and details of the proposed building shewn on the plan above referred to are architecturally and otherwise quite suitable, saying that the estimated cost of the building is Rs. 4,512 for works only, adding establishment at 8½ per cent, the total cost will be Rs. 4,895 and that the annual charges would be Rs. 710 per annum or say Rs. 60 per mensem, observing that these figures will, include all charges and the rent Rs. 60, which the Postmaster General has agreed to pay, is a reasonable and fair rent, and will yield to the Trust a fair return on the outlay and a good rate for the rent of the land, and recommending the Board to approve the scheme and sanction the plans and estimates for immediate construction on receiving final approval by the Postal Department. The papers having been circulated to the Trustees were not read.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Docks Committee are approved and sanctioned.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Read letter from the Secretary, Railway Commission, dated 24th February, 1900, forwarding for information 3 copies of the Report of the Railway Commission assembled in Bombay in November last to report on the scheme for railway communication to, and trade facilities at the Docks, Bombay.

Resolution.—Copies of the Report to be acknowledged with with thanks and recorded.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 23rd Feb. 1900.	Total from 1st April 1899 to 23rd Feb. 1900.	For week ending 24th Feb. 1899.	Total from 1st April 1898 to 24th Feb. 1899.
Vessels piloted into Harbour	18	897	21	917
Do. do. out of do.	18	904	22	913
Do. transported ...	12	597	8	616
Do. attended to ...	1	50	1	69
Do. warped ...	0	59	0	49

HARMSTONS CIRCUS

Despite the crowds that are visiting the Fancy Fair on the Oval, Harmston's Circus is well attended. The new programme is a very attractive one and the daring performance of the Eldrona brothers is well worth witnessing. It is as unique as it is pleasing to witness. Mrs. Harmston Love's stallion is a well trained animal and his intelligence does credit to his mistress's training. Little Nellie does a slack wire performance with her brother. She is a little artiste of many parts and does all her acts with graceful-ness. Lucifer's Gerara Act is very clever as also are several other items on the present programme. On Wednesday at the Matinee a gold and silver watch will again be given away and on Saturday a bicycle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 8.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major J S Ashby First Asst Political Resident Aden has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India on extension of leave for six months on medical certificate

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A M T Jackson I C S to act as Political Agent Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country during the absence of Lieut Col J W Wray or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C N Seddon I C S to be Special Asst to the Political Agent Kathiawar for Famine purposes vice Mr W T Morison I C S.

Lieut Col J W Wray Political Agent Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year from the 10th March 1900 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of Second Class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Eknath Subrao Kulkarni on return on duty from privilege leave to be Subordinate Judge of Malegaon; Rao Saheb Ramchandra Trimback Kirtane Subordinate Judge of Malegaon to be Subordinate Judge of Nasik; Rao Saheb Trimbak Vithal Kalsulkar Suoordinate Judge of Honavar to be Subordinate Judge of Sirsi displacing Rao Saheb Dattatraya Anant Idgunji.

H E in Council is further pleased under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 to invest the undermentioned second class Subordinate Judges on their transfer within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Courts specified against their names with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50:—Rao Saeb Ekonth Subrao Kulkarni Malegaon; Rao Saheb Ramchandra Trimbak Kirtane Honavar; and Rao Saheb Trimbak Vithal Kalsulkar Sirsi.

Rao Saheb Damodar Waman Bhat Subordinate Judge Madha and Karmala is granted privilege leave of absence from the 1st March 1900 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Damodar Kacheshwar Bhodapkar, on return from leave to do duty as Subordinate Judge, Karmala and Madha, during the absence on leave of Rao Saheb Damodar Waman Bhat; and on the return of the latter to duty, to be Subordinate Judge Karjat vice Rao Saheb Dwarkanath Narayan Kandive, retiring.

Rao Saheb Purushotam Bapuji Phadke, Relief Mamlatdar, taluka Akola in the district of Ahmednagar is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to invest Rao Saheb Javerlal Lalubhai Thakur second class Subordinate Judge and Magte of the first class in the district of Kaira, with additional powers specified.

Capt T Jackson M B BCh I M S acting Supt of the Yeraoda Central Prison and Mr H A Hall acting Supt of the Hyderabad Central Prison are appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be Magtes of the third class in the districts of Poona and Hyderabad respectively. Capt Jackson and Mr Hall will exercise the powers with which they are hereby invested within the limits of and on the lands appertaining to the Yeraoda and Hyderabad Central Prisons respectively and only in respect of offences committed by persons other than prisoners.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars Courts Act 1876 to specially authorize A'zam Ramwans Shriniwas Annigeri, acting Mahalkari of Chandgad in the district of Belgaum to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

The Governor in Council is pleased to cancel so much of Government Notifications Nos 156 and 158 dated the 9th Jan 1900 as refers to A'zam Hari Babaji Paithankar Head Karkun taluka Sangamner and under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act 1876 to specially authorize A'zam Govind Bagaji Timbe Head Karkun taluka Sangamner in the Ahmednagar Dist to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act in his place.

Azam Narsingrai Motilal, Extra Head Karkun, taluka Dholka in the district of Ahmedabad

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

Rings are said to be less worn by society ladies than formerly. It is believed that they spoil the beauty of the hand.

The rage for khaki extends to some of the social events of the season. A certain society leader who gave an assembly the other night, had the ball-room decorations "all in khaki" as a compliment to the absent-minded beggars.

Probably the Czar has a finer and larger collection of china than any other living person. He owns the china which belonged to the Russian Sovereigns ever since the time of Catherine the Great. It is stored in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg.

A clever woman is one who is mistress of tact, and knows how to make the social wheels run smoothly. A clever woman is one who makes the other woman think herself the cleverest. A clever woman is one who brings the sweetness and strength out of everybody else.

Years ago our grandmothers used to throw a long graceful lace scarf over their shoulders, fine as a cobweb, and intensely becoming. In the days of crinolines and pork pie hats, and later in the coat and skirt period, these died out, and were folded away in forgotten drawers. But to-day, with the graceful style of dressing, these have been revived again, and are largely worn. The newest idea in these is to have the pattern in the lace or net outlined in the very daintiest colours.

Society is threatened with a clog dancing mania. We are told that this novelty was introduced at a recent smart function given by a hostess noted for her cleverness, and the entertainment was declared one of the jolliest of the season. The society clog, it seems, begins with a "cross shuffle, two taps of the heel, a wide-open shuffle, and a pironette, culminating in a pose." The charm of clog dancing is said to be its jollity. It does not aim at graceful effects, but it requires suppleness and exceeding quickness. It should never be danced in long skirts.

The "Woman's Agricultural Times," which is the official organ of Lady Warwick's agricultural scheme for women, aims at bringing into touch with each other the rapidly-increasing numbers of women interested in the lighter branches of agriculture, and the revival of rural industries generally. There are monthly articles on dairy and poultry work, bee-keeping, and the various branches of agriculture and horticulture, so that the reader may benefit by the actual experiences of others whose purpose is to make their particular industry a sound and profitable undertaking.

We read that a crisis has arisen in the leather trade, and that henceforth boots, shoes, and other articles of leather will be more expensive than they are at present. The fashion that has lately obtained of wearing footgear of the lightest and finest of leathers is said to be the cause of the present scarcity. Of course, when fine leather was demanded it was supplied, but, to gratify the whim, young animals were killed over all the world, instead of allowing them to grow to their full size. Now we have to pay the penalty in the increased price of all leather, and we are told that the fine-grade kid skins, used for ladies' gloves and smart shoes, will soon be the luxury of the rich only.

One of the most interesting items in the "Strand" this month is a description of "La Fronde," a daily paper produced in Paris by women for women. This journal was established more than two years ago, and seems as is if it had come to stay. It is staffed entirely by women, from editor to compositors. The actual printing is done by contract outside, so that there are no female engineers on the premises. "La Fronde" is not a woman's paper as generally understood. It is in reality a newspaper; it takes life seriously, in fact it has been dubbed "The 'Times' in petticoats." We are glad to note that it protested vigorously against the recent attacks on the Queen, by which the more disreputable of the French journals added to their unsavoury notoriety.

It is said that a quarter of a million pounds sterling will be spent on the trousseau of the Princess Sada, the betrothed of His Imperial Highness Yoshi Hito, the Crown Prince of Japan. Yoshi Hito is only twenty years old and in rather frail health. Nevertheless he will probably be Mikado some day. It seems that a Japanese Empress or a Princess of the Royal house may no longer confine herself to the Japanese dress, but on all formal occasions must appear in European costumes. Therefore the Princess Sada is having not only a profusion of magnificent Japanese costumes fashioned from the costliest stuffs by the cleverest hands that the country affords but must also be equipped with toilets of Parisian stamp. Many of the finest jewels in the world are being gathered to set off Her Highness' delicate skin and dusky hair.

One of the most important points to be considered in the art of dressing well is that of colours and shades. Indeed, almost everything depends upon the selection of these, with reference to the colouring, of the hair, complexion, &c., of the wearer. Good points may be accentuated and bad ones modified by judicious consideration of these matters, says "Leach's Family Dressmaker." The best-dressed women are always those who either understand the art of choosing the colours and shades most suited to their particular style, or who are fortunate enough to have a dressmaker who not only understands it, but who will take the trouble to carefully study her clients' requirements in this direction. Fair women make great mistake in wearing pale blue, which often gives a livid hue to their complexions, and, moreover generally makes their eyes, which are usually blue, have a washed-out appearance. A rich blue, however, suits them well, and a deep blue velvet is absolutely ideal wear for them. Neutral tones generally are to be avoided by blondes.

The latest development of the bolero is both sensible and becoming. It fastens closely the whole way down the front, and is long enough to cover the whole of the waist, with the single exception of a dainty buckle in front. This buckle is attached to a belt that forms part of the bolero, holding it closely in to the figure at the back. At the neck the new bolero is finished with a half-high collar. The sleeves are wide enough to admit the tight dress sleeves under them. The fastenings of this smart little garment consist of two bands of velvet, buttoning across on ornamental buttons. In pink frieze or sea blue Harris cloth, with skirt to match, the bolero up-to-date is a very good means of avoiding the clumsiness of the cape and the trouble there is always in getting into a jacket. This pattern will be largely adopted by stout persons who do not wish any additional layer of cloth, frieze, or tweed to be added on the hips. When carried out in pink, or blue cloth, the collar is sometimes faced with velvet in a darker tone, or with a line of black velvet, the fastening tabs of velvet on the front matching the other in colour.

Though cloths and tweeds are worn in these bright shades of pink and blue, cream and fawn so light that it is almost white, they do not deserve universal commendation. On a grey, muddy day they look far from suitable, and have almost a squalid look. And when there is snow about, they look worse still. It is always well to keep the bright colour to the upper part of the gown. The fashion of points helps one to do this. A gown of black cloth can have points of pink cloth let in just above the waist, these leading up to a whole bodice of the pink. There are complexions that demand bright colour to save them from insignificance, but this can be supplied to them without the tawdry look inseparable from an entire dress in winter of colours only really suitable for summer wear. A very becoming gown has a yoke of blue velvet in a shade that is the palest to be seen in a sapphire, otherwise an indescribable half-way tone between dark and sky blue. It is a lovely tint, not always easily to be found. The rest of the dress was mouse-coloured cloth, with small slashes of the blue on the top of the sleeves. One admires without wishing to imitate the courage of such ladies as boldly don pink felt hats or large pink silk ties in weather so cold that noses are blue and cheeks petunia colour. It is mistake like these that give Englishwomen such a bad reputation in matters of the toilette. A little bright colour is not amiss. On the contrary, it is to be encouraged in our climate of earth-browns and mistgreys. It is also becoming when well chosen. But it should be subordinated to the principal tint of the headgear, and this should almost always be dark in winter. The girl who knows how best to set forth her pretty looks will wear a white hat, all rose-crowned, in summer, but in winter she is perfectly aware that black or brown are the tints to suit her. A knot of bright ribbon on the hair or somewhere among the trimmings of the hat is all she ventures upon in the way of colour.

THE AGE OF INQUIRY.

The present has been described as pre-eminently the century of inquiry.

The constant and universal question that is echoed from every side, is "Why?" Ask any of your friends why they prefer Van Houten's Cocoa to any other, and one will immediately tell you "it has the highest nutritive value;" another will reply "it is more easily digested and assimilated than other cocoas;" and a third will probably answer "it is perfect in flavor, and rich in healthy stimulating properties."

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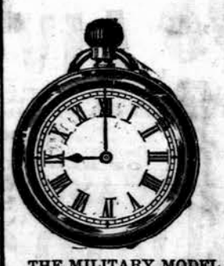

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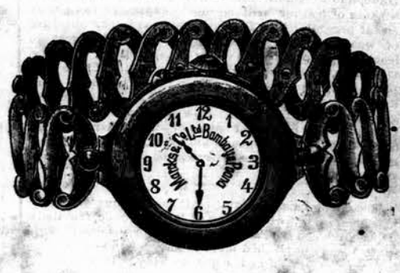

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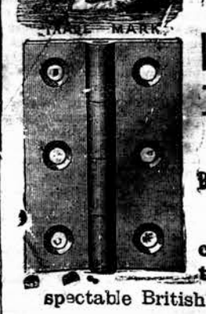

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